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IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,938—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

| Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 26th April | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th " | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 31st " | MANTUA | 11000 | .... | .... |
| 7th June | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st " | DELTA | 8000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 28th " | INDIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 5th July | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 12th " | HINDALAYA | 7000 | .... | .... |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 2nd Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 13000 |
| 9th " | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 23rd " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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For accommodation and further information, apply to

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gillhuber | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th May |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 10th May. |
| China | 6017 | N. Giurovich | 28th May. |
| Persia | 5895 | G. Bartole | 28th June |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

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To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
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To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to 1038*

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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giulia | 4260 | .... | 7th May 1913. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Days Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 28th April, 11 a.m.* P.D. & O.M.
Barjora ...3164 Thurs. 1st May, 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 2nd May 16 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 1st May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

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| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Pundua | 3305 | Thursday, 1st May. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | „ 15th „ |
| †Lindula | 3358 | „ 29th „ |
| *Pentakota | 3418 | „ 12th June. |

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay
26th April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Bombay about, | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1913. | 1913. |
| *City of Birmingham | 7475 | 7 May | 5 May |
| *City of Sparta | 5415 | 17 „ | 15 „ |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | .. | 21 „ |
| City of York .... P | 7810 | .. | 31 „ |
| Trafford Hall .. P | 5321 | .. | 21 June |
| City of Lahore .... P | 6875 | .. | 12 July |
| City of London ..... | 9000 | .. | 19 July |
| City of Paris..... | 9200 | .. | 6th Ag. |
| City of Sparta ..... | 5415 | 13th Ag. | |

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 29 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles.. | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

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|---|---|---|
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| Bangekok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cebu | Kuala | Shanghai |
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PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

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|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
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CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

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Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any other thing: it is real.

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HAWKES CUT GLASS

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
RESERV FUND .....£1,000,000*

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
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| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

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CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companie Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

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PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150 | in cases. |
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| Chester | 125 | „ „ |
| Devoe's | 125 | „ „ |
| Monkey | 125 | „ „ |

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy's S.S. "ORSEOLO" from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages. No application for survey of Cargo in bags will be entertained THREE DAYS after the final discharge of bag Cargo; for other Cargo all claims must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the fourth day for bag cargo, and seventh for other cargo, respectively.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that DOMINIC PASCOAL LUIS, PETER LUIS, PHILIP LUIS and ROZA MARIA, widow of Antonio Manuel Luis, have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermeationed piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said plot of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Mingootmandli, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,739 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 191, New No. 12137, and New Survey No. 2-2922, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dooming Joao Luis, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Babaji Agree, and on or towards the South by the property of Pascoal Burton Luis, and which said piece or parcel of vacant land or ground is entered in the names of the said Dominic Pascoal Luis, Peter Luis and Philip Luis, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and is now in the possession of the said Roza Maria, widow of Antonio Manuel Luis,—Dated this 25th day of April, 1913.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

---

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo., with Text Illustrations and coloured Plate. HYMENOPTERA—vol. III ICHNEUMONIDÆ :—I. Ichneumones Deltoidei. £1.

London : TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, Calcutta : THACKER, SPINK, and Co. Bombay : THACKER and Co., Ltd. Berlin : FRIEDLANDER UND SOHN, Carlstrasse II.

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NOTICE.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

---

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
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RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

---

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT,

At 6-30, 8-30, and 10.

OUR BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE

GRAND NATIONAL.

We have secured the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to show this year's race—it can be seen nowhere else in Bombay. As the most spectacular Race in the world, the Grand National remains unchallenged, with its fourteen terrific fences and water jumps. This year only three out of the 22 starters were able to finish, and even one of these had to be remounted. By means of the many cameras used in taking this superb film, it is possible to see on the screen far more than can be seen by any single spectator.

THE ROSE OF THEBES.

A touching drama of Ancient Egypt in the days of the pharaohs. No expense has been spared in the production of this picture play, and acting and setting are alike perfect.

TWO RATTLING COMICS.

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S SLEEPING POTION.

A GOOD BERTH.

At 6-30 and 10.

RIEDL BROTHERS,

The greatest of all Acrobats,

IN AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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CINEMA DE PARIS,
CORNER OF GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1913.
OF
WILD ROSE : FRIDAY.

AMERICA'S MOST DARING SHOOTING

Challenge Champions
In their celebrated hair raising Act.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS FLOSSIE JEFFREYS,
Australia's Champion Club Swinger.

FRED PAGE'S TYCOON
TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.

THIS COLOSSAL BILL OF VARIETIES in Conjunction with
OUR GRAND CINEMA PICTURES.

SATURDAY, ONE SHOW—6-30 to 8-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, TWO SHOWS—7 to 9 & 10 to 12 P.M.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT IS THE
LAST SATURDAY
IN
MAIDANIA.

BAND OF THE
SHERWOOD FORESTERS
with DRUM and FIFE BAND.

COME AND SPEND THE
LAST SATURDAY
IN
MAIDANIA.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT, ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.

10 O'CLOCK SHOW AT "ALCAZAR."

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR HUMOROUS MILITARY SKETCH.

!!! WATCH ! !!

"THE SENTRY BOX"

A SOLDIER and A MAID,
AN ACT WELL WORTH SEEING.

TOM MELBA.

AUSTRALIA'S FOREMOST COMEDIAN.
THE MAN THAT WILL MAKE
YOU LAUGH ! SCREAM ! ! YELL ! ! !
TOM MELBA IS NEVER HIMSELF.

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ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

You must see how a Girl who imprisoned in a Burning Light-house is rescued by an Aeroplane.

TRIPLE TRAPESE ACT.
A MODERN GIRL.
AN AMATEUR COW-BOY.
Our Weekly Non-Stop Scream.

PATHES GAZETTE.

NOTICE :—TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
will be at

"THE ALCAZAR."

2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe.
1 minute from MAIDANIA.

OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR.

AND EVERY
SATURDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.

CINEMA DE LUXE

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
TWO SHOWS AS USUAL,
AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

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THE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.

THE MOST "BRILLIANT"
SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

MDLLE. LYGIE
THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.

MDLLE LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE"

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.
A MAZE OF LIGHTS AND COLOURS.

DANCING EXTRAORDINARY
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MISSDOT CAREY
THE WHIRL WIND DANCER.

MISS DOT CAREY

Will give several dances that caused a sensation in London, Vienna, Lisbon, New York, and wherever presented, including
"THE SPRING DANCE,"
"SPANISH FANDANGO,"
"BALLET A LA FRANCAIS":—
The Temptation Dance from Rip Van Winkle.

OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.

AUGMENTED BY "OUR" PICTURES and include a travel subject that every Scotchman should see.

A TRIP THROUGH
THE HIGHLANDS
(A glimpse of auld Reekie).

DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-MORROW at 10 p. m. and
EVERY SATURDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.

The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including.

THE MELBOURNES
IN THEIR FAMOUS MILITARY SKIT,
THE SENTRY BOX.

TOM MELBA

The man that will make you laugh and scream at his songs and patter.

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OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.

SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS

1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW

PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... ... ... ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... ... ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... ... ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated-ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

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|---|---|---|
| 1. | A big *Landau* by Hooper, London, can be converted into a Barouche and become a State Carriage for use with a Team... | 1,750 |
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All the above carriages are very smart, in first rate condition and repair and are most comfortable. They can be seen any time at Messrs. Pestonji B. Press & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Bombay.

Nos. 1 and 3 and 4 were used by the Royal Suite during the Royal Visit to Bombay, 1911-12. They are being sold because the incoming Governor has brought his own carriages out from England. Open to reasonable offers. For further particulars please apply :—

Messrs. PESTONJI B. PRESS & Co.,
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Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—2 BLACK POODLE PUPS (BITCHES). Winners of first prize for best litter at Bombay Dog Show. The dame "Lavender Loss," also took two prizes. Both parents imported, and pedigree includes many champions on both sides. Apply Mrs. V. ROBERTS,
Engine House Road, Kirkee.

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CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

FOR SALE AND HIRE
At Special Cheap Rates for the coming Monsoon Season.
Hundreds of Films FOR SALE
At ½ ANNA per foot.
SEND FOR FREE LIST.

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ASIATIC FILM HIRING CO.
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Telegrams : "FILMS, BOMBAY."

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Empress Pale
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Fine Household Soaps

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A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.

THROWN TO THE LIONS.

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.

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HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.

THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter from firs to last.)

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipok | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tienstin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hangkow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Pekin | Yloilo |
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C. H. WILSON,
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ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

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RESERVE .....£50,000

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*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

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The Finest Polish
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No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
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THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

*PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.*

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
*Jmnagar Kathiawar.*
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BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

**Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.**


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 20th April, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain L. Kesch arrived in harbour yesterday from Dar-es-Salam, 4th April, via Zanzibar and Mombassa with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 110 deck passengers. She passed the steamer Antorbon from Rangoon, on 21st April at 11 p.m. in latitude 90. 10 N. longitude 67.55 East and wished to be reported.

The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Capt. E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Tosyef Agost Fehertezeg, 1710 tons, Captain Kenedi, will sail to-day for Australia, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

### R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... ..R I M
R I M S Minto ..Lieut F H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Tender and ..... ..I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 25.

Brorola..... .. ..1898 Lyne .....M M & Co
Baron Fairlie .....2323 Foley ..... K N & Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Clintonia .....2440 Mathews ... ..R E Collins and Co
Canara.....3839 Phillips .....M M & Co
Faris .....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Israr .....2979 Jacob .....K N & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlie ..... Turkish G Boat
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Malvern Range...2226 Foxworthy...K N & Co
Pandua .....2126 Handcock.....M M & Co
Rotth .....2807 Burnand .....T M & Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... ..... Nacoda
Sildra .....2097 Bryn .....Bombay Co
Umkuzi.....1297 Edwardes...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A African Monarch | 2593 | Dakers | | | W & A G & Co |
| B Den of airlie | 3735 | Thomson | | | K N & Co |
| C & R Shirala | 5306 | Prok | Karachi | 28-4 | M M & Co |
| D & E Vellore | 3168 | Kiddleton | | 28-4 | T M & Co |
| F Linda | 3398 | McClellard | Calcutta | 28-4 | M M & Co |
| G Tozsefagost Fehercreg | 1710 | Kenedi | Australia | 26-4 | A L S N Co |
| H Homayun | 2134 | Jones | Jeddah | 28-4 | Morrison & Co |
| K Banca | 3794 | Potter | Kobe | | P & O Co |
| M Persepolis | 2333 | Sa her | Liverpool &c. | 28-4 | W & A G & Co |
| N Hatumet | 2584 | Peters | | | T M and C. |
| O Katon Hall | 2380 | Dyason | Philadelphia | 30-4 | W & A & Co |
| P Falls of Nith | 3021 | Mackenzie | Antwerp | 9-5 | W and A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kamkura Maru...3798 Hoai ...N Y Kaisha
2 Castalia...4936 Mitchell ...Dunkirk ..27-4 W & A G & Co
3 Chantala.... 4949 Diamond ...M M & Co
4 Saigon Maru.....3311 Yamaguchi.....O N Kaisha
5 Worsley Hall.....2288 Seaborn ...29-4.. K N & Co
6 Chanda.... ..3351 Cunningham ..M M & Co
7 Gabloria.....4771 Gillober ...A L S N Co
8 Glan Macphee ...3324 Day ...Dunkirk ... 30-4 ...W & A & Co
9 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes ...W & A G & Co
10&11 Huntsman . 4527 Goldman... Dunkirk .. 9-5...T M & Co
12&13 Egypt.....4307 Summers London..... P & O Co
16 Elsa.....2304 Warsoe...Antwerp ..27-4 T M & Co

30 ton crane

Dwarka.....739 Moxon ...Repairing...24 4... at M & Co

M W D D

Bahrein.....1402 Grant.....Arab Strs Ld

H W P D

Ponani .....552 Vollijj ... .....Bo S N Co
Satrunji .....547 Hossein .....Bo S N Co

### ARRIVALS

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Salsette | Vine | Aden, April 20 |
| | Markgraf | Kesch | Dar-es-Salam, Apl 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Lhasa | Penny | Karachi |
| | Sildra | Bryn | Calcutta |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
" Borala for Persian Gulf.
" Markgraf for Durban, &c.
" Orsova for Calcutta.

The steamer Tozsef, Agost Fehertezeg, Captain Kenedi obtained her portclearance yesterday for Australia.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the 4th proximo.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, which left Bombay on the 9th instant arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 24th instant at 8 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koenii, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg, from Trieste left Aden on the 21th instant and is due here on the 30th instant at 5 a.m.

The same Co's steamer Gisela, from Trieste left Aden on the 24th instant and is due here on the 1st May.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE:—From April 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col F M Edwards, Gen Staff
Col H R Mead, 116 Mah
Lieut-Col T W Stewart, I M S
Lieut Col H L Roberts M V O, 6 Cav
Lieut Col H J M Macandrew, 18O, 5 Cav
Lieut Col C E Hendley, 81 Prs
Lieut Col M Aker, I M S
Lieut Col G S Ogg, R A
Lieut Col C Crawford, I M S
Major W F Bannerman, 31 Irs
Major G P Evans, 19 Punj
Major H C M Fellowes, 47 Sikhs
Major T G de Blois Johnson, 22 Punj
Major H M MacTier, 89 Rifles
Major C G Robson, 10 Jats
Major C H Rowcroft, 9 Horse
Major P C Elliot-Lockhart, DSO, Guides
Major H Macdonald, I A
Capt C S H Roberts, 75 Inf
Capt R D C Macleod, 19 Lrs
Capt G G Maclean, 104 Rifles
Capt H C McWatters, 22 Punj
Capt A Masters, 34 Prs
Capt G T B Hext, S T C
Capt C Kirkpatrick, Guides
Capt A M Coville, R A
Capt E D Giles, 35 Horse
Capt H W Hamilton, 15 Lrs
Capt S M Bruce, 37 Lrs
Capt H Burton, 63 Punj
Capt J R White, R E
Capt D G Cowie, R A
Capt C J Torrie, 30 Punj
Capt H R A Hunt, 25 Punj
Lieut H M Hankin, Guides
Lieut J F W Ogilvie, Guides
Lieut E J Semini, 79 Inf
Lieut R H Sheepshanks, 12 Cav
Lieut B A S Bankhill 79 Inf
Lieut D C Robinson 36 Sikhs
Lieut W P J Akerman, R F A
Lieut K D Allan, 35 Sikhs
Lieut J E G Carlisle, 17 Frs
Lieut H T Cummin, 5 G R
Lieut H Finnis, 53 Sikhs
Lieut L B Harbord, 44 Mer Inf
Lieut H R L Lawrence, 34 Prs
Lieut C R Maddox, 63 P L I
Lieut F H Malyon, 21 Punj
Lieut G D Ozanne, 99 Inf
Major R W E Knollys I A
Major H H Harington, 72 Punj
Major G R Cassels, Gen Staff
Major R G Macpherson, 37 Dogras
Major R D Marjoribanks, G S O
Major R A Steel, 17 Cav
Major F W Thomas, 44 Mer Inf
Major A T Gage
Major E L Perry I M S
Capt W A Gover, 7 Raj
Capt T W Richey, R A
Capt H E P D Acland 11 Lrs
Capt H K W Bruce, 2 G R
Capt H C Hall 6 G R
Capt J St C D Stewart, 37 Lrs
Capt A G C Hutchinson, 23 Prs
Capt F Gwatkin, 18 Lrs
Capt G H V Sawyer, 83 W L I
Capt P de L Temple, 37 Lrs
Capt A M Twiss R E
Capt A L Paris, R E
Lieut P W Bias, R E
Lieut A H Wildman, 130 Bal
Lieut A C H A Eales, 119 Inf
Lieut K C S Erskine, 5 G R
Lieut C L Bukland, 25 Cav
Lieut E C L Lentaigne, 4 G R
Lieut A H Dobbs, 76 Punj
Lieut O Masters, 99 Inf
Lieut C R I Bluett, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss A Hawkins, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss K Cawley, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss E Sykes, Q A M N S I
Mr Syed Hussan.
Mr G Floyd
Mr B Coventry, C I E
Mr T Ambler
Mr J A Broun, C S I
Mr S Klingenstein
Mr F C Bright
Mr H W Godber
Mr H T Hyde
Mr C C Chill
Mr M N Orrwford
Mr A H Grant, C I E
Mr H O D Harding
Mr D T Barry
Mr F J Calvert
Mr J H Simpson
Sir C S Wilson
Mr G A Paterson
Mr W R Wright
Mr A J W Milroy
Mr S N Walker
Mr H D Lucas
Mr A Meredith, C S I
Mr J D M Cae
Mr H V Lovett
Mr W D F Linton
Mr W H Perry
Mr H F T Phillips
Mr P S P Rice
Mr J M Lacey
Mr C C Shannon
Mr F J Varley
Mr S A M Lewis
Mr N C Macleod
Mr W C Tudor Owen
Rev J Godber

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col W J Bythell, R E 3 mo 4 days
Lieut-Col G Bidie, M D, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major W C W Hawkes 106 H Prs 1 week
Major S M C Steavens 121 Prs 4 mo
Major C M Molloy, 34 Poona H 6 mo M C
Major F V L Pritchard 96 Inf 6 mo M C
Major F V L Prichard 85 Inf, 6 mo M C
Capt H F M Whit, S T C, 1 week
Capt H R Watson, 81 Prs 4 mo
Capt W R Carey, 53 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Captain G F F Osborne, R E 1 mo 20 days
Capt W Gillett, I M S 2 mo
Capt S A Ruzzah 4 mo
Mr W I Cooke, 6 mo M C
Mr H R Bardswell, 5 mo M C
Mr A L P Tucker, C I E, 12 days
Mr V Connolly, 6 mo M C
Mr A A Richardson 2 mo, M C
Mr A A Mclnerny, 1 mo 25 days M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Engr S B Trenoweth R I M.
Mr A E B Sallen.

The Napier Car has been awarded no less than twenty-three R. A. C. certificates, which is more than three times as many as have been awarded any other make of car,

## SALES BY AUCTION.

TT & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY the 26th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One silver watch, by John Jones.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome punch cullian bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-3, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landau, suitable for single or pair, in very good order.
A splendid opportunity of securing a good young Australian.
1 bay Australian mare, 6 years, 15-2, in splendid condition, good mover, absolutely quiet to ride and drive, has been used as a charger, and would do for any person requiring a really useful good animal. She is being parted with for no fault, and is the property of an officer going home. She is believed perfectly sound.
The property of a gentleman going to England :—
1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle-wheels victoria, with a handsome bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 4 years and a set of harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, 39, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black wood F. P. household furniture, plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, side boards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich carpets, mirror back fancy cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian figures, wall cabinets, table and hall lamps, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one miniature billiard table, wall lamps, bent wood chairs, writing tables, glass doors, book presses, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, silver show cases, teapoys, cane chairs, card tables, one handsome strong English built victoria with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness etc., etc. The property of Phiroze Hosang Dastur, Esq., late Second Prsidency Magistrate.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong bay mare, 15-3, goes in single, as well as double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Suit No. 1009 of 1911.

Vithaldass Vanmalidass
Vs.
Narbadabai and another.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the High Court dated the 30th June, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 27th inst, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T).

The building materials of the tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of toka land at Sion, and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 12/732, 10-11/732, 4-732 and Old No. 27, New No. 15479, New Survey Nos. 1/735 and 2/731, and bounded as follows—on the east by a public road, on the north by land of Aitwar Dharma, on the west by the land of Langda Dooman and on the south by the land of Mankia Sakoor.

The building is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at "Clarke" House (groundfloor), Wodehouse Road, opposite Majestic Hotel (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also English and blackwood carved furniture, rich glass crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard drawing-room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome English writing table with folding doors, rich oil paintings, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, parian and terra-cotta figures, old China and Japanese vases, rich cabinets, one sweet-toned cottage piano, iron safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, mirror-door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, cane chairs, etc., etc.

The property of F. Johnstone, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Minocher Villa," Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near the Tram Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by John Roberts and others. Rich glass, crockery and best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinet and ornaments, picture carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, sweet-toned cottage piano, French books, large bookcase, Zoonda cupboards by Robert, English safe, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Herant Odian, Esq, and others.

The property of another gentleman.—One handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a grey Hungarian horse and a set of harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the rights of being Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Goa and Manganese Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Md. the receiver appointed in suit No. 402 of 1912 (Hajee Esmail Hajee Md. and another versus Hassaen Essack and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decretal order of reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 26th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in the rights and concessions for exploring Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, granted under manifestoes of concessions by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in Goa, to Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey and Taib Usman (on behalf of the partnership firm of E. E. Gorey and Co.,) in the following lands at the following places, viz :—

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Firstly.—Mine of Oxide of Iron and Manganese, situate at Fall Sallantil Gorbatta Torvallavorile Bandavoril, in the village of Navelin, in the district of Sanquelim.

Secondly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Ury Malcondao Dongar de Advolpalle, in the district of Sanquelim, the starting point of which or centre of demarcation is in the said place and is indicated by a Caju tree of large size which is approximately at a distance of two meters from the road leading from Advolpalle to Nanora.

Thirdly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Bandua, situate at Palta, in the village of Netorlim, in the District of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of this field being at the said place of Bandua at Palta.

Fourthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Gogalavoril Upor, situated at Nitorlim, in the district of Sanguem, the starting points or centre of demarcation of which is at the said site of Gogalavoril Upor.

Fifthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore or plots called Supancho Pud Dabel Zogolbatulem and Pimpolachi Molly situate at Arvalem and Cudnem in the district of Sanguelim the starting point or centre of demarcation of which lies in the said plot called Dabel situated at Arvalem and is indicated by a "Gotting" tree which is approximately at a distance of 50 meters from the brook.

Lot No. 2.—Manganese Ore 389 tons or thereabouts, in weight lying at Marma Goa Station, of the quality as per sample lying with the undersigned at their Rooms in Apollo Street which can be seen at any time during business hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity, of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, easy chairs, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, single and double almyrahs, wall brackets, large brass double bed, iron and brass single bedsteads, pianolas, English clock, iron safes phonographs with records, etc.

1 Singer Foot and hand Sewing Machine, in good order.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 English-built double C spring landau with double pole.
1-4 Cylinder, 12 H. P. 6 Seated, D. Dion Motor Car, No. 625, almost new. The above is open for inspection at the garrage of the French Motor Car Co. at Chowpatti, New Queen's Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the above-named place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE COTTON IN ABOUT 40 BORAS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the P. and O. S. N. Co., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Prince's Dock, K. Shed, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

Ex S. S. "Banca", a quantity of loose cotton in about 40 boras.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C.I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

48. F. P. bales of cotton, somewhat damaged by fire and water from Beawar to Colaba Inv. No. 109 R. R. No. 44150 of 17-3-13. 50 bales F. P. cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Under instructions from P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Mody Bunder North near Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, damaged by fire and water ex. s. s. "BANCA":—

About 2,000 Bales stated to be high class staple Cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bustan Kaisha, Japan Cotton Trading Coy., and others. The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1913.


ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN


## WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED.—For G. I. P. Railway Schools—ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, as under, possessing qualifications as certificated trained Teachers as required by the Government Educational Code :—

PAREL PRIMARY SCHOOL.
Assistant Mistress, Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 with 10 per cent. allowance in lieu of free quarters.

DHOND PRIMARY SCHOOL.
Assistant Mistress, Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 with free quarters.

LONAVLA MIDDLE SCHOOL.
Assistant Mistress, Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available.

SHOLAPUR MIDDLE SCHOOL.
Kindergarten Mistress, Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, especially as regards knowledge of music, particulars of religious denomination, and, in the case of applicants living at a distance from Bombay, references as to character and ability to present or recent employers, or to a clergyman.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and a FOOTBALL Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—THREE FLATS, Pinto Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Rent, Rs. 60, 55 and 50. Apply within.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser & Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position, convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADLERCRON.—April 3, at Culverthorpe Hall, Grantham, the wife of Major R. L. Adlercron, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, of a daughter.

ANWYL-PASSINGHAM.—April 8, at 19 Leigham Street, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. A. Anwyl-Passingham, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), of a daughter.

BIDDULPH.—April 5, at 3 Staff Quarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, the wife of Major H. Biddulph, R.E., of a son.

BUIST.—April 1, at The Lea, Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire, the wife of Col. F. B. Buist, of a son.

COKE.—April 3, at 8 Marion Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Anthony Coke, his Majesty's yacht "Alexandra," of a son.

GRANT-DALTON—April 7, at 3 Holland Park Court, Kensington, the wife of Stuart Grant-Dalton, 19th Regt., of a daughter.

MAINWARING.—April 8, at Fort House, Gravesend, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Mainwaring, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

HEPBURN—M'KERRELL-BROWN.—April 8, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. William Moffat, B.D., Elgin, Capt. William Duncan Hepburn, Seaforth Highlanders, to Marjory, daughter of John William M'Kerrell-Brown, Transylaw, Dunfermline, Fife.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—April 5, at Ealing, Louisa Mary, widow of Surg.-Major J. B. S. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 82.

DESHON.—April 3, at Chorion House, Bathampton, Bath, Lieut.-Genl. Frederick George Thomas Deshon, C.B., Colonel of the Yorkshire Light Inf., aged 94.

YELVERTON.—March 31, at 4 Merton Road, Southsea, Bentinck Gerard Davies Yelverton, Royal Irish Regt., son of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. D. Yelverton, aged 23.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The 27th instant being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan H. E. Djafer Bey, Turkish Consul-General, will be "At Home."

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim : When a learned man makes a mistake he is like a foundering ship which sinks, and sinks others with it.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-14 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-20 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |

MUSIC AT THE FORBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigot, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. and C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March Grotesque.....Don Quixote .....Rupprecht
Valse .....Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Intermezzo...Little Gadabout ..... Colin
Selection ...See Saw..... Jones
Morceau .... Liebestraum..... Blon
Veil Dance...Mystic Beauty ..... Finck
Selection ...Irish Airs..... Godfrey
One Step ...The Dodo Dowdle ... Dunkels

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall Bandmaster will play a programme of music commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day (with admission Fee) :—

March.....Steadfast and True ...Teike
Overture...Crown Diamonds.....Auber
Melodies from ...Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Valse .....Luna .....Lincke
(a) Melodie..(b) Minuet.....Paderewski
Melodies from.....The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert
Morceau ...By the light of the Polar Star .....Sousa

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday the 27th April commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Bandmaster :—

March.....The Gladiator Farewell .....Blankinbourg
Overture...Poet and Peasant ..Suppe
Valse .....Dreaming .....Joyce
Concert Polka ...Lilliputian Piccolo Solo ..... Brewer
Selection...Our Miss Gibbs.....Godfrey
Rican Dance ...Rosita.....Missud
American Sketch...Down South .....Mydleton
Two Steps..I got Rings on my Fingers .....J. Ord Hum

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. C. H. Barnard V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Maudla Road.....Adams
Overture.....Hungarian .....Sela
a Op 264 A ...Standchen .....Czibulka
b Romance (Cornet Solo). Alice where art thou .....Ascher
Grand Selection .....Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Valse .....Songs d'Automne.A Joyce
Selection .....The Merry Widow .....Lehar
One Step .... Porcupine Patrol.Monckton

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, MAHIM.—The treasurer acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs 125 received from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, by the Mahim Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

LECTURE.—Assistant Secretary Anjuman Islam Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy Barrister-at-Law will deliver a lecture on "Islam and its Influence," at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to-day at 5 p.m.

VOLUNTARY HELP.—De Souza, a Goan, is wanted by the police. About a month ago he formed a friendship with one S. Antonio Fernandez, and about a week ago told him that his father died in Goa leaving property worth Rs. 5,000. De Souza is alleged to have induced Fernandez to give him Rs. 300 on his undertaking to help him in obtaining the property of the deceased. It was subsequently found that the report of the death of Fernandez's father was untrue.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.—On the occasion of the eleventh reunion of the Bombay group of the Alliance Francaise, on Thursday evening a concert was organized, in which several ladies and gentlemen took part. The Salle was filled to overflowing by members including many ladies. The programme, which was composed of a delightful selection of music, vocal and instrumental, was opened by Prof. Peltier, who gave a little humorous speech, which he called "Ouverture". Mme. Copin Yates played on the piano "Romance and Valse" by Arensky, and she was accompanied by Dr. da Cunha, who played on another piano. They also played a second time "Le Soir," by Chaminade. The expression, energy and grace of their execution elicited warm applause from the audience. Mme. De l'Orme, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ternel, on the piano, sang Air des Bijoux (Faust) by Gounod. She sang a second time "Une nuit de mai," by Goring Thomas. Her melodious voice and the verve, with which sang, were admired by all. Mrs. Conry, accompanied by Dr. da Cunha, sang "Samson et Dalila," by Saint-Saens; and she was warmly applauded. M. R. C. Thorley played on the violin Souvenir by Drdla, Miss Bland accompanying him on the piano. His performance, which showed considerable grace and ease, was a treat. M. des Longchamps sang "Patrie," by Paladilhe, which was very much appreciated: while two comic songs sung by Prof. Charlier with suitable acting, lent a lively element to the programme. A cordial vote of thanks proposed by Prof. Peltier to the several ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to the success of the gathering, by their performances or their presence, terminated the proceedings. It was a charming soiree and every one thoroughly enjoyed the artistic treat.

## A BOMBAY OFFICIAL'S DIVORCE.

Before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, in the Divorce Court, on April 7th, Mr. Arthur Rivers Bonus was granted a decree nisi against his wife, Mrs. Edith Angela Bonus, the co-respondent being Major George Arthur James Leslie, of the Royal Engineers, now stationed in India. The suit

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# MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 24. BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 74 13-16 | | 1-16 |
| 2 do. Rentes. | 86 1-4 | | 1-4 |
| 2 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ... | 90 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| do. do. Gov. Securities... ... | 54 1-3 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... ... | 27 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 28 1-16 | 1-8 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 50 1-2 | 3-3 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·22 | 01 | |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·47 | unchgd | |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 5-8 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 4 1-2 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 17th Apl. | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 5-8 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ... | 3 9-16 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 3-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 3-8 | unchgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans.. ... | 2 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 2 7-8 | unchgd | |

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by China bear covering.

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullions | £38,200 000 | Inc £ | 300,000 |
| Public Deposits. | £15,700,000 | Dec £ | 100,000 |
| Other Deposit. | £41,200,000 | Dec £ | 1,200,000 |
| Govt. Securities | £12 900,000 | Dec £ | 100,000 |
| Other Securities | £13,600,000 | Dec £ | 1,500,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £28,200,000 | Inc £ | 300,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. Moderate |
| Futures | ...Steady. |
| Manchester | ...Quiet but firm. |
| Total Sales | ...10,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 500 " |
| Imports | ... 19,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | ... 6·71—02 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ... 10·00 unchgd. |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| April-May. | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·46 —01 | 6·45 unchgd | 6·44 unchgd | 6·40 unchgd |
| **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** | **Oct.-Nov.** | |
| 6·30 unchgd | 6·18 +01 | 6·11 +01 | |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | |
| 6·08 +01 | 6·07 +01 | 6·06 +01 | |

New York 11 a.m., May 11·45 July 11·55. New York official Noon call May 11·41 July 11·51.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·24 July 12·08

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 9,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year... | 15,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 2,000 |
| " Exports to Continent ... | nil |
| " Spot Cotton | 12·00 unchgd |
| Futures—Month of May | 11·47+10 |
| Futures—Month of July | 11·55+09 |

Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton ... | 12 5-16 —1-16 |
| Futures month of May ... | 12·20+04 |
| Futures month of July ... | 12 05+03 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Quiet. |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi ... | Nominal. |
| Do. Months— ... | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— ... | ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi ... | 38 3-4+1-4 |
| Do. Months ... | May-June. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | London—Sellers. |
| Wheat Red Karachi ... | 38 1-4+1-4 |
| Do Months— ... | May-June, London—Value. |

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. ... | 37 1-2+1-4 |
| do Months— ... | June-July. |
| Buyers &c | ...Sellers—Firm. |
| Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... | 38 unchgd. May-June. |
| do Buyers &c ... | Sellers. Firm. |

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian ... | 38 unchgd |
| Do Months ... | May. |
| Buyers &c. ... | Value. |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 98 p.c. ex-ship. ... | 49 3-4+1-3 |
| Do. Months— ... | April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Dunkirk—Buyers. |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 98 p. c. ex-ship ... | 52 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months— ... | April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | D'kirk—Done and buyers. |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | 46 1-4+1-4 |
| Do. Months— ... | April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | D'kirk—Buyers. |

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... | 67 1-2+1-4 |
| Do. Months— ... | April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Dunkirk—Done and buyers. |
| Tone—Firm. | |
| Linseed Calcutta ... | 46s.+6d. |
| Do. Months— ... | April-June. Value. Quiet. |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata... | 43 2-4+1-2 |
| Do. Months— ... | April-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Antwerp—Sellers. |

COTTONSEED.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed | £ 6-15-0—0-0-6 |

April-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... | 11 1-4 unchgd |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber ... | 3 5 1-4 unchd |

April-May—Value—Quiet but steady.

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | £ 81 1-4—1-2 |
| Yellow Metal | £ 7d. unchgd. |
| Standard Copper G M B | £ 67—1-2 |

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal—17s.—Value.

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Sheep skins sale opened to-day steady with a good demand at lower prices.

Sheep skins Madras prime 1d. lower.

" " " medium 1s. to 2s. lower.

" " " ordinary 1s. to 2d. lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar

O&F India (Double bags ..13 7 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Fair demand.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar

O & F India ...12 9+1 1-2

Do Months of Shipments—April-May —Sellers.

Tone—Higher prices asked but no viz.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 10—1-2

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 10 1—1-2 Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Demand quieter. Prices rather easier.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 3

Months of Shipments... May-Sept—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but not active.

Mauritius Crystals C & F

Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd.

Month of Shipments April-May Value.

Tone—Firmer.

Java Sugar.—Firm. Rather more enquiry. Prices unchanged.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25TH Apr. 1913

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 26 Boxes Gold Bulln. | 19,16,160 | London | National Bank. |
| 5 BoxesGold Bullion ... | 2,88 00 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 10 Boxes Sovs ... | 7,50,000 | Port Said | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullion ... | 37,500 | London | & Asiatic Bank |
| 10 Boxes Sovs ... | 7,50,000 | Alexandria | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullion and Sovs.. | 38,400 | London | do |
| 3 Boxes Sovs ..... | 30,000 | do | do |
| | 2,25,000 | Aden | National Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd April, 1913.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 43 | 51,099 |
| P. B. and C. I. Ry... | 58 | 70,447 |

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.

Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "

Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1913 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1 1 6d. on Demand. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small and there are still few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Drafts | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 8 months' sight | ...1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 1-4d. 9th May |
| Do. do France | ... 171 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ... 139 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ... 147 |
| Shanghai " | ... 200 1-2 |
| Japan " | ... 148 1-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 95 15-16 for Cash and near settlement and 96 1-16 for the second settlement and declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ...Rs. | 95 13 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 95 13 0 |
| 2nd do | ... " | 95 15 0 |

BULLION.—

The advance in bar silver in London continues, and yesterday rates were 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 27 7-8 and 28- 1-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 60 1-2. The local market opened quiet at 69 1-8 for the settlement and has been irregular during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... | Rs. | 24 0 0 |
| Australian " | ... | " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 69 0 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | " | 69 2 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 70 0 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 78 6 0 |
| 1st Settlement March | ... | " | 78 8 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 79 6 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 7.90 lakhs bills and 52·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 99 lakhs. For next week 60 lakhs are again offered for allotment.

The steamer which left London on the 4th Apr and arrived to-day with the mail of the 11th April brings £320,000 Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 7,60,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... " | 3,50,000 |
| Madras ... | ... " | 5,40,000 |
| Total .. | " | 16,8 .000 |

The steamer which left London on the 11th April and comes with the mail of the 18th April brings £170,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 60 000 |
| Bombay ... | ... " | 20,000 |
| Madras ... | ... " | 1,20,000 |
| Total .. | " | 2,00.000 |

The steamer which left London on the 18th of April and comes with the mail of the 25th April brings £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 3,30,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... " | 3,90,000 |
| Madras ... | ... " | 1,00,000 |
| Total... | " | 8,20,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, a compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | 1,98,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ... | 15,83,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ..... | 94,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ..... | ..... | 4,28,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..... | ..... | 12,63,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..... | 12,66,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ..... | 6,76,000 | ..... |
| Bullion ..... | 1,24,000 | ..... |
| Balance with other Banks..... | 73,000 | ..... |
| Sundries..... | 10,000 | ..... |
| Cash ..... | 13,37,000 | ..... |

## COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1912-13. | Bales 1911-12 | Bales Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 89,089 | 69,468 | +20,101 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. 191- to 24th April 1913 .. | 2,081,602 | 2,031,201 | + 50,401 |
| Shipments for the week | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Europe ... | 5,015 | 7,912 | — 2,89. |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | 11160 | 16,745 | — 5,585 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 24th April 1913 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Europe ... | 250,891 | 1,99,185 | + 51,706 |
| China ... | 18,448 | 24,798 | — 6,3 0 |
| Japan ... | 651,029 | 670,253 | — 19,224 |
| Coast Ports ... | 9,553 | 19,193 | + 36 |
| Total... | 929,924 | 913,429 | + 26,495 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... | 9,639 | 10,484 | — 845 |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | | 2,025 | + 36,109 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th April 1913, 12,837 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th April 1913—8,164 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

| ..... | Total for week | Total since 1st Sept. 1912. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish.. | 8,854 | 251,340 | 269,286 |
| Central India. | 4,280 | 77,713 | 123,860 |
| Barsee and Nagur ... | 2,804 | 101,941 | 95,392 |
| Berar ... | 8,780 | 381,515 | 485, 90 |
| Central Provinces ... | 7,077 | 232,655 | 33 ,533 |
| Total Oomras | 31,295 | 1,045,169 | 1,305,861 |
| Dholleras ... | 8,608 | 131,437 | 26,184 |
| Broach ... | 24,413 | 196,354 | 139,727 |
| Compta and Dharwar ... | 12,233 | 63,095 | 127583 |
| Westerns ... | 4,931 | 50,505 | |
| Bengals (N.-W Provinces). | 1,442 | 343,085 | 112,325 |
| Bengals (Baputana) ... | 4,813 | 103,744 | 67,917 |
| Sind ... | 1,688 | 109,201 | 84,338 |
| Persian ... | 45 | 1,718 | 3,965 |
| American ... | 496 | 31,495 | 155,234 |
| Egyptian ... | ..... | 1,815 | 981 |
| Other sorts... | 50 | 3,994 | 9,136 |
| Total ... | 89,539 | 3,081,602 | 2,031,201 |

a Or 25,455 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912 ... ... | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 24th April 1913 ... | 2,031,602 |
| | 2,481,602 |
| Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 24th April 1913 ... | 939,924 |
| | 1,541,678 |
| Less Afloat ... ... | 47,773 |
| | 1,493,905 |
| Less Estimated mill consumption ... ... ... | 674,000 |
| | 819,905 |
| Less up-country by rail ... | 21,001 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 25th April 1913. | 798,904 |
| Difference since last week ... | + 42,062 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Heavy selling by Wall Street operators, favourable weather reports, a poor trade demand, and labour troubles in Lancashire, have all combined to depress the home markets during the past week. New York has been much the weakest market, and between Friday last and Wednesday dropped 57 points in May futures and 43 points in July futures, against 23 points for both positions in New Orleans and about 13 points in Liverpool. A considerable short interest has accumulated in New York, the covering of which will remain a problem for that market. The decline has been too rapid and is unjustified so early in the year. Prices for the summer months are now below 6 1-2d. in Liverpool, and Jan.-Feb. is about 6d. Looking to the position of cotton on its merits these are tempting prices for purchases, and with the new crop in its infancy, and all its troubles before it, purchases at this level should prove remunerative at no distant date. At the close the home markets are steadier and have recovered a few points of the decline. A private telegram received to-day from Mr. Theodore Price states that he considers present prices low enough for New Crop.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

| New York— | Last week. | This week. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures May ... | 11·94 | 11·47 | —·47 |
| " July ... | 11·89 | 11·55 | —·34 |
| Spot... ... | 12·40 | 12·00 | —·40 |
| New Orleans— | | | |
| Futures May ... | 12·39 | 12·20 | —·19 |
| " July ... | 12·25 | 12·05 | —·20 |
| Spot ... | 12 1-2 | ..... | ..... |
| Liverpool— | | | |
| Futures Apr.-May | 6·59 | 6·46 | —·13 |
| " June-July... | 6·57 | 6·44 | —·13 |
| Spot ... ... | 6 83 | 6·74 | —·14 |

In the local market we have had a dull week and prices for farward delivery have declined Rs. 6 to Rs. 8. Some business has been done in fine Broach for May delivery, but otherwise transactions have been on a very small scale, as there is little demand for export either to Japan or the Continent and mills are not buyers of contracts. Fine Khamgaon Akola, May delivery has been offering at Rs. 278 without attracting buyers. There are sellers of Saw-ginned and Westerns, but buyers are scarce. Khandeish and Muthia have kept rather steadier than other styles and a small business is reported.

Ready cotton has been weak owing to a limited enquiry, and a considerable amount of pressure to sell on the part of holders, who are anxious to reduce stocks. Godown accommodation is scarce and high rents have been paid for the approaching season. Many holders wish to avoid storage and are meeting the market at the lower rates current.

The demand for Japan has been comparatively small, and for Europe the enquiry is limited. Mills are quiet and are buying only from hand to mouth. The out-look for ready cotton at the moment is not hopeful, and it is quite possible we shall see even lower prices in the near future unless the demand improves considerably.

LATER.

The stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands shows an increase of 42,000 bales on the week.

The market has remained quiet but steady during the day with little business doing. Rates close as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | Rs. | 299 | May |
| Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ... | " | 295-5 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | " | 292 | " |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... | " | 283 | " |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ... | " | 285 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... | " | 273 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandesh ... | " | 265 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | " | 255 | " |
| Sawginned Dharwar ... | " | 295 | Apl.-May |
| Good H. G. Westerns... | " | 288 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Barely steady. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 2,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Apr.-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·47 +01 | 6·46 +01 | 6·44 unchgd |
| **July-August.** | **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** |
| 6·41 +01 | 6·31 +01 | 6·19 +01 |
| **Oct.-Nov.** | **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** |
| 6·12 +01 | 6·03 +01 | 6·08 +01 |

## FREIGHTS.

A large business has again been done this week as under:—

ANTWERP:—1,000 tons each month July to December at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton. 2,200 tons May, June, July at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton. 2,000 tons June at 17s. seeds cotton. 600 tons August at 14s. light seeds 16s. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK: —1,000 tons, light seeds at 14s 3d., seeds cotton at 16s. 3d. April, 800 tons seeds cotton at 17s. 9d. and 200 tons seeds cotton at 18s for May. 6,000 tons seeds cotton at 17s 6d for June, and 2,000 tons seeds cotton at the same rate for July.

HAMBURG:—1,500 tons light seeds at 14s 6d for August. and 308 tons light seeds at 14s 6d for September.

HAVRE: 250 tons seeds cotton at 20s ready. 777 tons wheat at 20s 3d for May,

LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES: 1,000 tons each month July, August, September at 15s 6d, 16s and 16s. 6d.

HULL: 800 tons light seeds April at 14s. 6d. 888 tons wheat at 18s. 6d. May. 154 tons light seeds May at 14s. 6d; and 2,300 tons light seeds May at 15s.; 5,500 tons, for June, light seeds at 15s.

GENOA: 250 tons, each month August to December at 17s. 6d. seeds cotton.

NAPLES and TORRE: 1,300 tons wheat at 20s. for May.

FIXTURES: S.S. "Clintonian," 20s. one 20s. 6d. two ports, May.

S.S. MAGDALA: 20s. one, 20s. 6d. two ports, May.

S. S. "Riverdale": 20s. one, 20s. 6d. two ports, early May.

S.S. "Istra": 20s. one, 20s 6d. two ports early May.

The following are rates:—

ANTWERP ... 15s 6d light seeds 17s. 6d. s cotton.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUNKIRK | 16s. | " | 18s. " |
| HAMBURG | 16s. | " | 18s. " |
| HAVRE | 17s. | " | 19s. " |
| LIVERPOOL | 16s. | " | 18s. " |
| MARSEILLES | 16s. | " | 18s. " |
| GENOA | 16s. | " | 18s. " |
| LONDON | 17s. | " | 19s. " |
| HULL | 15s. 6d. | " | |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

| | Since 1st Jan. 1913. | Same period 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ..... | 1,989,714 | 1,298,903 |
| Linseed ..... | 1,189,727 | 1,466,288 |
| Rape, Rai &c ... | 515,070 | 375,491 |
| Ginge lyseed ... | 947,082 | 548,596 |
| Poppyseed ..... | 129,962 | 76,399 |
| Groundnuts ... | 692,132 | 757,737 |
| Castorseed ... | 810,079 | 702,517 |
| Rice..... | 2,195,247 | 1,907,631 |
| Myrabollams ... | 429,572 | 564,161 |
| Cottonseed..... | 1,853,876 | 1,937,103 |
| Mowrasseed..... | 15,591 | 7,496 |
| Gram ..... | 412,499 | 613,851 |
| Jowar..... | 858,775 | 319,918 |
| Maize ... ..... | 5,631 | 360,442 |
| Barley..... | 76,305 | not recorded |

LINSEED:—

During the early part of the week further liquidation by bulls and easy markets at home caused a continuation of the decline, and the May rate touched Rs. 8-3-6 R.T. The last day or so there has been a steadier feeling in the market, and with an improvement in prices at home and a better enquiry by shippers, rates here have also improved and the market closes steady as under.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 7 13 0 | B.T. |
| May ... ... | " | 8 11 0 | R-T. |

RAPESEED:—

The market has kept very steady during the week and prices at home show a tendency to advance. There is a fair enquiry at present prices. Arrivals in the Punjab are increasing.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi, Apl-May | Rs | 8 12 0 | R.T. |
| " Cawnpore ready | " | 7 9 0 | B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore " | " | 8 9 6 | R.T. |
| " Guzerat " | " | 8 9 0 | B.T. |

WHEAT:—

Receipts are large and there is not much enquiry at present, but prices have been well maintained during the week owing to firm markets on the other side, and close steadier.

We quote:—

| | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pissi 85 p. c. ready | 5 9 0 | R. T. |
| " Delhi April-May. | 5 12 0 | " |

POPPYSEED:

Receipts continue large as compared with last year and the tone of the market has been quiet though there was little change in prices during the week. At the close rates are easier as under.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | Rs. 12 0 0 | B.T. |

GROUNDNUTS:—

The position of this market is almost unchanged. The export demand is small but prices are maintained owing to a fair local demand.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ... ... | Rs. | 49 0 0 | |
| Small ... ... | " | 47 0 0 | |

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is quiet with little business doing. Prices for yellow varieties are steady,

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Kutni ... | Rs. | 49 0 0 | |
| Yellow Hingunghat | " | 63 0 0 | |
| " Secunderabad | " | 61 0 0 | |

CASTORSEED:—

The market continues steady with a fair enquiry and prices are well maintained.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 36 0 0 | |

COTTONSEED:—

The market has kept steady during the week with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 26 0 0 | |

MOWRASEED:—

Slight fluctuations have occurred in this market but at the close the tone is steady and there is some enquiry for export.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June-Sept ... | ...Rs | 8 6 0 | R.T. |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | 89,569 bales. |
| Wheat ... | ... | 285,698 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | 2 3,652 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | 72,907 " |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | 12,552 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | 64,333 " |
| Groundnuts... | ... | 17,060 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... | 75,329 " |
| Rice ... | ... | 296,037 " |
| Myrabollams. | ... | 18,337 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | 122,938 " |
| Mowrasseed ... | ... | 378 " |
| Gram ... | ... | 25,679 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | 35,524 " |
| Maize ... | ... | nil " |
| Barley ... | ... | 5,471 " |

## LOCAL YARNS.

There is no change to report in this market. There is very little business doing beyond a small enquiry by China buyers for 10s. Spinners are not inclined to give way in prices.

| | bales. |
|---|---|
| Fortnightly sales from Shanghai. | 500 |
| Unsold stock at | " ...70,000 |
| Sold but uncleared | " ...45,000 |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

There is again little change to report in these markets. Manchester continues firm but inactive and the local market is quiet but steady.

WHITE GOODS:—There is a limited enquiry, mulls being in slightly better request than other lines.

GREY GOODS:—There is a moderate business passing and prices continue steady

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues quiet. Prices are still maintained though the demand is very moderate.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The local market is firm with a good demand. The home market is quiet but steady with little doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains very quiet with very little doing.

DHOOTIES:—The Bombay market is quite steady and there is a fair demand.

## METALS.

The home market has gone weaker during the past week. This has affected our market and rupee prices have given way to the extent of 6 annas per cwt.

## COAL MARKET.

Business remains quiet, though small lots of West Hartley, South Yorkshire and Powell Duffryn have been done ex-steamers now in port. There is for the moment no ready Indian coal available.

The approximate quotations are:—

| | Ready. Rs. a. | This year. Rs. a. | Next year. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Powell Duffryn ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | ..... |
| Natal ... | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| South Yorkshire ... | 21 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Davisons W Hartley | 23 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Desherghur... | ..... | 18 8 | 16 12 |
| Seebpore ... | ..... | 18 8 | 16 12 |

## PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand .....150° | per case. |
| American ... ... | Rs. 6 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand.....150° | |
| American ... ... | " 5 12 2 |
| Chester Brand .....75° | |
| Abel A'can ... ... | " 5 0 2 |
| Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° | |
| Abel A'can ... ... | " 4 12 2 |
| Monkey Brand .....125° | |
| American ... ... | " 4 12 2 |
| Tiger Brand .....125° | |
| American ... ... | " 4 12 2 |
| White Camelia | per 2 tins |
| Brand in tins ..... 125° | " 4 4 0 |
| Elephant Brand | |
| Bulk in tins .....125° | " 4 4 0 |
| Elephant Brand | per 8 1 gals. |
| Bulk without tins ...125° | " 3 10 0 |
| | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand in tins...125° | " 4 4 0 |

Strong and advancing.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil "Waverlily" per case of two tins ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ... | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ... ... | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ... ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality... ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Burmah Candles per pound... | 0 | 4 | 0 |

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 12 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... ... | 4 6 0 |
| Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit | 3 10 0 |
| Ship Brand New Tins per pair... | 4 4 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit. | 3 6 6 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. | 3 15 6 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 2 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. | 3 12 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair ... | 4 7 0 |
| Shell 150 cases per case ... | 5 8 0 |
| Anchor cases per case ... | 4 13 0 |

## SHARES.

The market is quiet and rates in some cases have little declined while others have kept unchanged. The Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,715; Bank of India's to Rs. 65 1-2; Indian Specie Bank to Rs. 67; Central Bank to Rs. 30 1-4; Eastern Bank to Rs. 86·1-2; In Press Companies all are nearly unchanged at previous quotations with little or no doing in them. In miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown new issues have improved from 125 to Rs 130; Badham Piles to Rs. 97; Bamanknas are at and about to Rs. 4; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs, 635; Kemps have been put through at Rs. 171; Phillips are quiet at Rs. 37; Port Canning are steady at Rs. 835; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 187 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 175; The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 255 and Preference shares at Rs. 280; Central India Mining Companies shares are quiet at Rs. 30 1-2 c.d. Shivrajpur shares are steady at Rs. 20 1-4. The Tata Iron and Steel Co'y Ld. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 101, Preference shares at Rs. 175 and Deferred shares at Rs. 222. Bombay Telephone's at Rs. 61 1-2 Treacher's at Rs. 480, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ld. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 915 to 920 and Preference shares at Rs. 715 to 720. In Mill Companies Berar Manufacturing Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 70, Bombay Cotton at Rs. 230, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company shares at Rs. 722 1-2. Bombay United are at and about Rs. 550 c.d. Century are quiet at Rs. 275 Central India's at Rs. 2180 c.d. China's at Rs. 740. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have declined to Rs. 1430. Crescent's are at and about 116 1-4. Currimbhoy's have improved to Rs, 1140. David's are quiet at Rs. 500. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 145, Fazalbhoy's are at and about Rs. 507 1-2· Finlay's have declined to Rs. 352 1-2. Imperial's have been put through at Rs. 90, Jamsed's at Rs. 147 1-2. Khatas Makanji Mill shares are at Rs. 1350 c.d. Kohinoors have declined to 770. Madhavji Dharamsi Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1405. Maneckji Petits are steady at Rs. 3175. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 252 1-2 New City Bombay are steady at Rs 1060. Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 797 1-2. Standards are at Rs. 1310. Swan are quiet at Rs. 290. Swadeshis at Rs. 1735. Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 422 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 600. Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 672 1-2. Amritsar, Pattis are quiet at Rs. 137. Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 97. Gujarat Railways are unchanged at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 24.

### COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. | 9,000 Bales |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 8,000 |
| Exports to Continent ... | ..... do |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 12·00 |
| Future Cotton at New York May ... ... | 11·47 |
| Future Cotton at New York July ... ... | 11·55 |
| Tone Market at closing Spot.. | Steady. |
| Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... | do |
| General Tone of Market :— | |

Advanced on bull support and short covering and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans... | 12 5-16 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... | 12·20 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

*Continued from page 4.)*

Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May —Hamburg... 66 9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 50 6
Do. Yellow Guserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 52 3 „
Do. Cawnpore Extra bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .....
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Holl ...26-15-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...39 6 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London... 39 „
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ... 29 6 „
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London— Nom.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Firm
Do. South Australian ... —...
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 9 Firm
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... 2,000,000

LONDON, Apr. 24.

### SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May 9 9 3-4 „
German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg. May 9 10 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 2 1-4 „
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June— 13 3 3-4 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 4 1-2 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 5 1-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ... .....

LONDON, Apr. 24.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | Value |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... | 11 9 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. | 11 3 |
| Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. | 10 9 3-4 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... | 11 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June | 11 4 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... | 11 11 1-4 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.- May... | 12 9 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June.. | 12 3 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... | 11 9 3-4 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May... | 12 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... | 12 4 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.... | 11 11 1-4 |
| Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... } | Firmer—But little doing |

LONDON, Apr. 24.

### METALS.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... | 67 0 0 |
| „ Best English Selected. | 74 10 0 |
| „ Braziers ... ... | 81 10 0 |
| „ Tone of Market ... | Quiet |
| Hard Spelter ... ... | 21 10 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... | 208 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... | 7d |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ... ... ... | 11 15 0 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... | 5 15 0 |
| Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ... ... ... | ..... |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... | 3 8 3 |
| Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ... ... | 3 9 0 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... | 4 1 6 |
| Lead Pig English ... ... | 19 10 0 |
| Tone of steel Market ... | Steady. |
| Silver, Spot ... ... | 27 7-8 |
| „ 2 months hence ... | 28 1-16 |
| Tone of Market— | ....Tendency for lower prices |

LONDON, Apr. 24.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... | 27 7-8 |
| Silver 2 Months... ... | 28 1-16 |
| Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady | |
| Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market | ...For lower prices |
| Bentes 3 p. c.... ... | £ 86 1-2 |
| Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... | £ 74 13-16 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... | £ 90 |
| Sterling loan ... ... | £ 90 |
| Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... | £ 76 1-2 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... | £ 64 |
| Bar Gold per oz. ... | 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... | Steady |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... | do |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... | 4 1-2 pr. ct. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... | 1 3 7-8 |
| London at Paris Fcs. ... | 25·21 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... | 20·47 |
| New york (Demand Bills) ds ... ... | 4·86 1-2 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1-2 |
| Do. 7 days Matket loans ... ... | 2 7-8 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... | 3 5-8 |
| Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... | 3 9-16 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 3-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 4 3-8 |

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 25.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Apl.-May ... | 6·47 | 6·49 |
| May-June... | 6·45 | 6·47 |
| June-July... | 6·44 | 6·45 |
| July-Aug.... | 6·40 | 6·42 |
| Aug.-Sept... | 6·30 | 6·32 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 6·18 | 6·20 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·11 | 6·13 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·08 | 6·10 |
| Dec-Jan.... | 6·07 | 6·09 |

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

## MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. writes from Manchester on Thursday, 10th April, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

| | Bales this year. | Bales last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton .... | 1,231,880 | 1,273,690 |
| Liverpool Stock. American cotton ... | 1,098,780 | 1,158,820 |
| American del'd Spinners for the week... | 251,000 | 259,000 |
| American into sight for the week ..... | 141,000 | 158,000 |
| American into sight for the season ..... | 10,210,000 | 11,093,000 |
| Receipts at American Ports ..... | 8,886,000 | 10,968,000 |
| Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton ..... | 4,963,000 | 5,422,000 |
| Visible Supply. American cotton ..... | 3,538,000 | 4,232,000 |
| Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton..... | 330,000 | 345,000 |
| Visible Supply. East Indian cotton..... | 102,000 | 119,000 |
| Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ..... | 134,000 | 63,000 |

There has not been much change from day to day in Cotton prices since our last, and traders cannot complain of unsteadiness in the raw material. It is some weeks since we have had anything like jumpiness in American Cotton—the recent slight variations, two or three points up one day and two or three points down the next, have only a negligible influence on the actual prices of yarn and cloth—of course the fact that the daily changes are small and gradual is interesting as an encouragement to the theory that the position of Cotton is fairly solid. On the other hand, however, the weather reports from the Cotton-growing States show that there has been a considerable amount of rain in some parts, and if unfavourable weather continues, prices will no doubt advance.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have again collected and published statistics as to the available supply of Cotton—the most important table shows that the Stocks in the hands of Spinners of the World is the largest total in recent years. The total on the 1st March was 4,769,555 bales as against 4,200,413 in 1912, 4,060,740 in 1911 and 4,166,688 in 1910. This "bearish" report has had however little effect on the Market. It is not concerned so much with what Spinners have got as how much they expect them yet to take. The trade may however regard it in a different light, as if prices are forced up and differences between the two Crops widen to any extent, Spinners will be content to work upon their reserves and wait until the new Crop comes along.

If our invisible Stocks of Cotton are large now it is to be remembered that the Visible Supply in comparison with last year's is not.

Our position with regard to Supply is about the same as it was a year ago, and last Spring and Summer Mid-American never fell below about 6 1-4d. although the great Crop was then being delivered. We cannot be sure of another great Crop for many months to come, and it is generally regarded as very unlikely that we should have much of a decline during these months.

Silver is now 27 3-16. per doz. and if the recent improvement can only be maintained, business for China should be helped. China orders are however not coming through as fast as Makers would like, and it is perhaps hardly likely that buying for that Market will be done with any freedom until the loan question is settled.

It is regrettable that there are still many disputes between employers and employees and there are a good many mills in Lancashire idle over the "bad spinning" trouble, and recurrence of the non-Union difficulty is also causing some anxiety, but it is hoped that a general strike will be avoided. The Yorkshire spinning dispute has been settled after notices had been tendered at over 30 mills.

The turn-over in Cloth during the past week has been in very small dimensions. Greys for India, in which a fair business has been done during the past few weeks, have fallen off, and Shirtings in particular are very quiet. Of the other Markets very little that is favourable can be said, and with so many Markets not at their best, it is almost surprising that the demand keeps up as well as it does.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 361 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 13 „ | 1715 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 651-2 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 „ | 1710 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1460 |
| Bank of Rangoon... | 100 | 100 | 7 „ | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 „ | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 „ | 12 |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 175 |
| People's Bank of India ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 67 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6¼ | 12¾ |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 30½ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £50 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 „ | 86¼ |
| Mercantile Bank(s) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | d125 | dl.125 | £ 4 | £87½ |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ „ | 615 |

## SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 10 | 76 xd |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 110 |
| Berar Mfg .. | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg .. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 230 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co .. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 722 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 550 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 275 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2180 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 740 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 425 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1430 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 300 | .. | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 20 | 785 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 4 | 116¼ |
| Currimbhoy ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1140 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Daaid ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 500 |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 485 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 147½ |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | Nil | 185 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | .. | 207½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1660 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 352½ |
| Gold Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 475 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 660 |
| Hyoward and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 420 |
| Hirabai ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 90 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 500 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | Nil | 850 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 205 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 147½ |
| Jivraj Baloo ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 450 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 250 |
| Khandesh .. | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 680 |
| Khatow Makonjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1350 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 770 |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laksmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1390 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 3160 |
| Madhauji Dharamsay .. | 500 | 500 | 65 | 1405 |
| Manockji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 3175 |
| Morarji Goculdas .. | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 3000 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 6 | 252½ |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1060 |
| Phoenix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 150 |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Ripon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 797½ |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4900 |
| S Mahratha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 60 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1310 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 120 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 290 |
| Swadeshi ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1735 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1405 |
| Vishnu Cotton Co do | 500 | 500 | Nil | 422½ |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | Nil | 637 |
| | | | 25 | 622 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p. c. | 140 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld ..... | 100 | 20 | 5 „ | 12½ |
| Bamanka ..... | 10 | 10 | ... | 4 |
| Back Bay Bath ... | 50 | 50 | 6 p. c. | 28 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 70 | 70 | 7 p. c. | 97 |
| Baroda Tram. Co... | 100 | 100 | 4 p. c. | 50 |
| Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ... ... | 125 | 125 | 15 p. c. | 635 |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O. | £10 | £10 | Nil | 7 |
| Do. do P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p. c. | 187 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg ... | 100 | 100 | 4 p. c. | 175 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 20 |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ... | 500 | 500 | 5 p. c. | 930 |
| Bombay S. N. Co.O. | 250 | 250 | 7-8 | ... |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 255 |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld ..... | 10 | 10 | 8¼ | 380 |
| Delhi Flour ..... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 30½ |
| Empire of I. L. A... | 500 | 50 | 30 p. c. | 120 |
| John Roberts and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 p. c. | 205 |
| Josts Fans Supply Co ..... ... | 100 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 50 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | 12½ „ | 171 |
| Karachi Landing . | 200 | 75 | 12 „ | 115 |
| Marcks and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 101 |
| Marshall Price and Co ..... ...O. | 100 | 100 | 8 p c. | ... |
| Do. do P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p. c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co... | 100 | 100 | ... | 72 |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ..... | 200 | 50 | 20 p. c. | ... |
| Oriental Mining ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 |
| Phillips and Co ... | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 6 |
| Port Canning Co... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 37 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..... | 10 | 10 | ... | 83 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ..... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 20½ |
| Soundy and Co ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 90 |
| Tata I. St. Co. Ld O. P. | 75 | 85 | ... | 20 |
| | 80 | 80 | ... | 101 |
| | 150 | 150 | ... | 221 |
| Thacker and Co ... | 50 | 50 | 30 p. c | 175 |
| Tephone Co ..... | 25 | 25 | yr. 1-2 | 2 2 |
| Treacher and Co... | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 61½ 480 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 4800 |
| Albert (Karachi)... | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 825 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 35 |
| Breul's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 129 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort ..... ..... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 1280 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 705½ |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee ... ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 80 |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 127 |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ..... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | ... |
| Mahuva..... | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 21 |
| Manmar Mfg ..... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 240 |
| New East India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 830 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 60 84 | 855 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 520 |
| New Prince of Wales ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 755 |
| Oomri ..... | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Purbhany ..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 30 | 650 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U P Co, Ld | 500 | 500 | 50 | 700 |
| Wadhwan G. and P | 150 | 150 | 12 | N |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ..... | 500 | 500 | 8 p c | 672½ |
| Amritsar-Patty ... | 100 | 100 | 6 „ | 137 |
| Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... | | | | |
| Jhudo Feeder) ... | 100 | 100 | 6 „ | 135 |
| Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tapti-Valley Ry Co. | 500 | 500 | 4½ „ | 600 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5½ „ | 133 |
| Central Provinces.. | 25 | | 4½ „ | 97 |
| Guzrat Railway ... | 100 | | 4 „ | 120 |

## DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—50 bales cotton fly, 205 bales cotton waste, Salomon Bros ; 110 bales cotten waste, C Trading Co ; 940 cwts linseed cake, 280 cwts groundnuts cake, 60 cwts tilseed cake, S Pestonji and Co ; 2,500 cwts myrabolams. L Pragji; 1,920 cwts oil cake, New Mafussil Co ; 100 cwts gum olibanum, S Cooverji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 8 bales hemp, F Khoobchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—289 bales cotton. 3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—4,978 cwts castor seed, G Bhimji ; 3,560 cwts castor seed, 16,940 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co.

Persipoles s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,012 cwts castor seed K Kessay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 2 pkges cotton carpets, Thos Cook and Son ; 1 case cotton and woolen carpets, K F Allum ; 4 cwts old rubber goods, 76 cwts waste rubber. Robert Park and Co ; 1020 cwts oil cake, I cotton Oil Co ; 36 bales hemp, F Hhoobchand ; 15 bales hemp, M Lalchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

Eaton Hall s—556 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co ; 9 cwts Ganja M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Den of Airtie s—1,6140 cwts linseed, 1,000 castor seed, 9,657 cwts tilseed. 1,000 cwts rape seed. Ralli Bros : 2006 cwts cottonseed. G Bhimji ; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 2973 cwts wheat John Fachire.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macphee s 157 cwts gum picking, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—648 bales cotton, 3,000 twts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts popyseed, 3,498 groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBERG.

Tannenfels s—1,365 bales cotton, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 250 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR BREMEN.

Tannenfels s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—47 cwts bone sinems, Craft Mody and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clintonia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, 5,004 cwts linseed, 1,001 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales cotton, S Byramji.

FOR NAPLES.

Hatument s—100 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton C Spinner and Co; 200 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, M Vallabhdas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura s—350 bales cotton twist, E D Sasoon and Co; 1,300 bales cotton twist D Sasoon and Co; 50 cwts sharkfins, 18 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura s—200 bales cotton twist; D Sasoon and Co; 400 bales cotton twist E D Sasoon and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, D David.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakara Maru's—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

African Monarch s—400 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

## DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 25.

Steamer Salsette, from Aden, Agents P. and O S N Co; 1 box medecine, 13 bags gum coarse, 9 bags gum myrrh, 151 bags gum olibanum, 3 boxes speires 3 cases cigarettes, 38 boxes gold coins 40 boxes gold bars, 409 bars silver bars,

Steamer Markgraf from Zanzibar Agents A Strandes and Co; 6 pieces ivory, 1 case beer, 2 cases liquers, 359 cases ghee.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 19th April, 1913 :—

| | Miles open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Erings for week ending 19th Apr. 1913. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2790·61 | 19112·0 | 2849300 | 4760500 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 5010·0 | 71600 | 121700 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40·29 | 330·0 | 7600 | 10900 |
| Total... | 2956·78 | 19646.0 | 2928500 | 4893100 |
| Erings for crdg 7 days ending 19th Apr 1913 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2791·13 | 1623669 | 3224765 | 4847434 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·83 | 1862·7 | 3804·3 | 5667·0 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | 40·29 | 385·4 | 737·9 | 1123·3 |
| Total... | 2957·25 | 1645150 | 3270187 | 4915337 |
| Increase or Decrease | | | | |
| G.I.P.Ry | — 0·52 | + 288531 | 375465 | — 86934 |
| A.D.C.Ry | + 0·05 | + 31478 | + 33557 | + 65030 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | ... | — 55·4 | + 221 | — 33·3 |

* Altered, from 2791·68 to 2791·13 as per Final Audited return of traffic for June, 1912

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

5th Sunday after Easter.—27th April, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Smart in F, Hymns 197, 273, 313, 280; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Anthem, "In Splendour Bright," "The Heavens are telling," Haydn. Hymns—410, 266. Collections for—Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon alms for Church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a.m., Gujerati Service—2-30 p. m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—10-15 a.m., Holy Communion. Rev. John B. Glass Chaplain will officiate. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil ) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service, Sermon on Authority "Why we believe," Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

### METHODIST.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, Psalm 23. Hymn 115, 175, 618.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

### BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.


## A Lay Preacher

### Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain f

# BY THE MAIL.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen have become patrons of the National Eistedfod for 1914, which is to be held at Bangor.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary, visited Woolwich on April 9. His Majesty reviewed the Artillery on Woolwich Common, and with the Queen and Princess afterwards visited the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Arsenal. Large crowds assembled to greet their Majesties as they travelled from place to place during their stay of six hours in the borough.

In the House of Commons on April 4, Sir Randolf Baker called the attention of the Speaker to certain satirical comments on the Marconi inquiry and the action of Ministers which had appeared in a financial publication. He asked that they should be ruled as a breach of privilege or be otherwise the subject of attention from the Speaker. The Speaker expressed the view, however, that there had been no breach of privilege, and that in any case the matter was one which first of all concerned the Select Committee. The Rural Cottages Bill was discussed on the motion for the second reading, proposed by Mr. J. S. Fletcher. The Bill was opposed by Mr. J. Burns, President of the Local Government Board. A little before five o'clock, Mr. Fletcher moved the closure. This was rejected by ninety-two to ninety-one, and the debate on the second reading motion stood adjourned.

On April 7 Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Bonar Law, made a statement as to British action in the Montenegrin blockade. Great Britain, he said, was a party to the demonstration, because she was a party to the agreement that there should be an autonomous Albania. Our action was the more justified as the war had ceased to be a war of liberation, and had become a war of conquest on the part of Montenegro. Mr. Bonar Law assented to a suggestion of Sir E. Grey, repeated by Mr. Asquith, that discussion of the situation was undesirable. A few Radicals desired to obtain leave to move the adjournment of the House with a view to a debate, but a specific request for this purpose made by Mr. David Mason only received the support of sixteen members, and as the number needed by the Standing Orders is forty, leave was refused. The House in Committee afterwards discussed the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with the provisional collection of taxes and obviate the difficulties arising from the judicial decision in the case of Bowles v. the Bank of England. The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on April 8 Mr. J A. Pease (Minister of Education) asked leave under the ten minutes rule to bring in a Bill to abolish plural voting at parliamentary elections. It provided for a maximum fine of 200l., or two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in case of breach of the Act. Mr. F. E. Smith denounced the Bill as a measure of party expediency. Leave was given by 303 against 177. a majority of 126, and the Bill was read a first time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution to regularise the collection of taxes before the passing of the Budget was considered on report, and, after discussion and the application of the closure was agreed to by 226 to 86. The Bill founded on the resolution was then brought in and read a first time. The House next went into Committee on the Prisoners '(Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Bill, and after various amendments had been considered progress was reported.

On April 9 the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Bill for the provisional collection of taxes was considered on the motion for the second reading. Mr. Joynson-Hicks moved the rejection of the measure. After discussion this amendment was defeated by 227 to 114, and the second reading was agreed to. The House in Committee then considered the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Bill, resuming the discussion of Sir A. Cripp's amendment, which proposes that the conditions on which a prisoner should be released should be part of the statute and not be left merely to the discretion of the Home Secretary. Lord R. Cecil and one or two other members spoke, and at a quarter-past eight o'clock the discussion was adjourned, and progress was reported in order that private members' motions might be taken. Mr. W. Crooks moved a resolution in favour of a minimum wage of 30s. a week for every adult worker in urban areas. Mr. Alden moved an amendment with a view to securing a declaration in favour of a subsistence wage without the definite prescription of an all-round minimum. Mr. J. M. Robertson opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, holding that the policy of extending Trade Boards to chosen industries was the right policy. The motion was talked out.

The Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons have made their report for last year. From Feb. 14 to Dec. 20, 1912 there were 31,663 luncheons, 55,391 dinners, 93,633 teas, 1,211 suppers, and 3,431 meals at bar, a total of 185,329 meals served. The profit and loss account from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28 shows a surplus, after the subsidy of 2,000l. has been added, of 668l. 5s. 4d., with which the Committee have purchased a quantity of plate, linen, and china. They state that the stock was quite inadequate for the increased business of recent years, and that the sum voted for that purpose was only sufficient for the maintenance and renewal of plant for sessions of ordinary length. The trading account gives the following items:—Cost of provisions, 11, 854l. 5s 5d (gross profit made thereon, 2,162l. 16 s. 6d.) ; cost of wines, 5,003 l. 7 s. (gross profit made, 2,707 l. 11s. 7d.) ; cost of cigars, 1,016l. 12s. 3d. (gross profit made, 282l. 9s.) The wages and salaries amounted to 6,061l. 13s. 6d., and the expenses and laundry account to 442l. 18s. 3d.

Mr. Harold Spender has been adopted as Liberal candidate for Cambridge borough.

At the annual meeting of the General Council of Liberals of the Tavistock Parliamentary Division the Hon. Oliver Brett, eldest son of Viscount Esher, was unanimously adopted as the Liberal candidate for the division.

In view of the retirement of Sir Hildred Carlile at the end of the present Parliament as member for Mid Herts, steps are being taken to secure a prospective successor. The names mentioned include the Hon. Sydney Peel, brother of Lord Peel, Mr. J. F. Galbraith, the unsuccessful candidate for Halifax at the last election, and Mr. H. W. Chatterton, who stood for South Bristol in January 1910.

Mr Alfred St. George Hamersley, K. C., who has represented Mid-Oxfordshire since 1910 has informed the Divisional Unionist Council that owing to ill-health he will not seek re-election, and has made it quite clear that this decision must be looked upon as final. A sub-committee of the Council has been appointed with a view to the selection of a candidate.

At a meeting of the Council of the Derbyshire Miners' Association at Chesterfield, on April 5, message was read from Mr. James Haslam, M. P., intimating that it was not his intention to seek re-election at the end of the present Parliament. Mr. Barnet Kenyon, assistant secretary of the Association, was recommended by the Council for adoption by the lodges as successor to Mr. Haslam.

The unexpected death of Sir Clement Hill has found both parties at Shrewsbury unprepared with candidates, but the Unionist organisation is considered to be in the better state. It is understood that the Unionist candidate will probably Major Charles Ralph Borlase Winfield, of Onslow Hall, near Shrewsbbery. So far as is known, the Liberals have no name before them.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the reference to them to consider whether in point of law, under certain admitted circumstances, Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House of Commons, will be delivered at the Council Chamber in Downing Street to-day, April 11. The Board, which heard the arguments of council on both sides, was composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, and Lord Dunedin. Political parties in Whitechapel are making preparations for a by-election should one be necessitated. The arrangements of both sides are now well advanced. At the last election Sir Stuart Samuel was returned by a majority of 540 over Capt. Browne, his Unionist opponent.

The text of the Plural Voting Bill is as follows—(1) During the continuance of a general election of members to serve in a new parliament, a person shall not vote as a parliamentary elector or ask for a ballot or voting paper for the purpose of so voting in more than one constituency. (2) If a person acts in contravention of this section he shall be guilty of a corrupt practice other than personation, within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883 and the expression "corrupt practice" shall be construed accordingly (3) The expression constituency in this Act means any county, borough, or combination of places or university or combination of universities, returning a member to serve in Parliament, and where a county or borough is divided for the purpose of parliamentary elections means a division of the county or borough so divided. To this Act may be cited as the Plural Voting Act, 1913.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke on April 4 at the annual meeting of the Grand Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association. He moved a resolution declaring that the committee, while maintaining its adherence to the full policy of Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, offered its cordial support and co-operation to Mr. Bonar Law in carrying out the programme announced by him at Edinburgh on Jan. 24. He said he thought that they should be prepared for a great battle any moment. The last thing the Government desired was to be brought face to fece with the electors; but politics was a chance business. Unexpected incidents arose that shook public confidence and shook Ministerial stability, and even in the House of Commons accidents would sometimes happen. Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain said they were within about a month of the tenth anniversary of the speech of Mr. J. Chamberlain which launched the new movement in English politics. The chairman (Mr. Jesse Collings) and given expression to the disappointment and the doubt which many of them felt about the wisdom of ,the' change in their procedure. He had never pretended that he liked the change, and he did not pretend so now, but neither they nor he were going to behave like spoilt children. They were not going to ruin the whole case because they could not at once have the whole of their own way. They were ready to make concessions for the sake of unity, and he was glad to acknowledge that within the last few days he had seen marked evidence of a similar spirit prevailing in other and different sections within their ranks. If the new Unionist movement had not attained complete success, it had, at any rate, changed the face of British politics and the attitude of parties towards imperial questions; and it had helped to produce that new sense of common interest, of close kinship to use which was leading each of the Dominions not merely to provide for its own local defences, but to consider in what way it might contribute to the common defence of the empire. He would rejoice if out of the consultation that had taken place, and were to take place, there sprang some closer and more continuous consultation. He had but one fear—it was as to how long the Dominions would consent to wait.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the guest on April 5 at the annual dinner of the Junior Imperial League, held at the Holborn Restaurant. The dinner followed the annual meeting of the League, at which it was reported that the membership had grown during the past year from 70,000 to 100,000. Lord Castlereagh, the President, was in the chair. Lord Curzon, in responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the Chairman, said the Radical newspapers told them that the Unionist Party were dissatisfied with their leaders, uncertain in their principles, and divided about their programme. It was quite true that a year and a half ago there was a serious division in their party caused by the "Diehard" controversy. He had observed a belated and mischievous attempt to revive and re-open these old sores, but he did not think it was wise to exhume the dead issues of the past. As to the future policy of their party, there were few persons who did not regard with dismay the enormous growth of expenditure in this country. During the last four years alone £20,000,000 had been added to the national expenditure, owing exclusively to Radical policy. One of the first duties of a Unionist Government would be to institute a rigorous examination into the national expenditure. He observed in some organs of unimpeachable but unimaginative orthodoxy the suggestion that the Unionist Party did not need a programme, and ought to be satisfied with the misdeeds of their opponents. No party that had not a social programme would ever deserve to have a political future. People of all classes, particularly the lower classes were puzzling out the problem how they could improve their own condition, and effect a more equitable distribution of the ever-increasing wealth of the country. They were told there was in embryo a Radical land policy. Over and over again the inaugural ceremony had been announced, but it had been invariably postponed. At the present moment the high priest of the new movement was more concerned in expounding to his astonished countrymen his views about the natureof mercantile investments than he was in propounding a solution of the agrarian problem They had to deal with the tenant farmer, who might want to become, with the assistance of the State, the owner of his farm; with the small man who wanted to have a proprietary interest in his holding, and with the agricultural labourer. All these questions were under examination by the leaders of the party, and he would be greatly surprised if, long before the next election took place, they did not present the country with a consistent and an easily intelligible programme of Unionist policy. Behind the land question was the question of housing, rural and urban. When millions of our people were living in squalor and destitution they could not be surprised if such people looked on this as the first political question of the day, and the Unionist Party must recognise that this question had to be solved.

Lord Robert Cecil addressed a public meeting on April 5 in the Council Schools, Crook, which had been arranged by the Barnard Castle Divisional Unionist Association. Col. the Hon. W. L. Vane took the chair, among others on the platform being Lord Glamis, the prospective Unionist candidate. Lord Robert Cecil said that it seemed strange that the Labour Party should have permitted the Government to spend year after year inpurely political objects without compelling them to deal with industrial questions which were really of far greater importance. A really independent Labur Party whould be a powerful party, and of great advantage to the State, but an independent Labour Party which always voted against the Government when there was no chance of doing the Government any injury was not likely to command much respect from its opponents or even from its allies. He had watched the tacties of the Independnt Labour Party for years past. When the members of that party felt sure the present Government was going to get a large majority in a division they voted against it, but if there was the least prospect of the Government finding themselves in a difficulty the Labour Party found some reason for voting in the same lobby with the Government. Referring to the passing of the Parliament Act, Lord Robert Cecil appealed to his audience not to listen to all the nonsense uttered about "peers and people." He was for submitting great issues to the nation at large, and was opposed to legislation by a Single Chamber. The need was for an impartial Second Chamber, and a final decision by the people themselves. That alone must be the form of Constitution to which we should have to come.

Lord Crewe, speaking at the dinner of the Eighty Club on April 4, outlined the Government's scheme of educational reform, and said that from some points of view the important question was whether the country was prepared to find the money for a national system of education. He could not hold out rosy hopes of large reductions even in expenditure from the rates, though much might be done by way of simplification and better arrangement towards relief in many cases. Lord Haldane and Mr. Pease contributed to the discussion.

Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., speaking at the meeting of the North Kensington Conservative and Unionist Association on April 7, referred to the Marconi Inquiry and the Budget. He said that if fresh taxation were imposed they should receive from the Treasury some short communication, perhaps a few brief hints by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to how to invest money to the best possible advantage, including a preface on rural thrift by the "Shepherd of Dartmoor, which might to some extent mitigate the great inconvenience which they as shareholders would have to feel when they knew that in meeting the additional demands upon them in taxation they would not be able to borrow that money, but would have to pay it up in cash. He had heard on unimpeachable authority that the effect in foreign countries of this Marconi Inquiry had been to give a great blow to the prestige of England, and therefore, as a member of Parliament, he deplored the necessity for these proceedings. What the result would be he could not say, but he felt that they could not conduce to the welfare of the country, or help to maintain what really was one of the greatest assets in the administration of English affairs—the absolute integrity, sense of honour, and high spirit of public duty of all men connected with the administration of their public affairs.

Outrages by the suffragists are now becoming of such common occurrence that it is impossible to record more than a few of them. Great damage has been done to thirteen of Manchester's art treasures which were hung in the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street. It is roughly computed that the damage will exceed 4,000l., and this is said to be a not exaggerated estimate, for two or three canvases have been mutilated and fragments of glass have pierced other important works. The "Prayer" by G. F. Watts has been permanently damaged. There is quite a large hole in the middle of it. "Paolo and Francesca" has also suffered.

On April 3 and 4 there were outrages in Cheshire and Surrey. They were somewhat similar in character, in both cases railway property being selected for attack and explosives used. In the Surrey case, the explosion took place in a room in the station buildings, and considerable damage was done; the Cheshire explosion occurred in an empty railway carriage in a siding between Davenport and Cheadle. From the inflammable material found near the scene of the outrages it appears that the perpetrators had hoped that the explosions would be followed by outbreaks of fire, but in this they were disappointed. Successful fire-raising did take place, however, in Buckinghamshire, near Chorley Wood, where a country house was destroyed. Card with the words "Votes for Women" were found in the grounds.

Owing to fears of suffragette outrages Windsor Castle has been completely closed to the public. Firemen are constantly on duty and night watchmen patrol the precincts. Similar precautions are observed at Cumberland Lodge, the residence of Prince and Princess Christian, Chatsworth House, Haddon Hall, and Nottingham Castle are also guarded.

The private stand at Ayr race-course was destroyed by fire early on April 5, copies of Votes for "Women" and the "Suffragette" being found among the debris. The stand, which was reserved for members of the Western Meeting, was a large building, and only the bare walls remain, the woodwork having been destroyed. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight by two miners returning from work, and they informed the caretaker. The fire brigade were summoned, but were unable to subdue the flames. The stand cost 3,500l., and the damage is estimated at about 2,000l. It is believed the fire started in the entrance hall. The door on the ground floor facing the race-course had been forced open, and behind it the suffragist papers were found. Two suffragists were caught in an alleged attempt to set fire to the new grand stand at Kelso race-course. Rags and paper saturated with petrol or paraffin had been placed in position and ignited, when two constables watching the place sprang out of hiding, and arrested the women. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done. The two women gave the names of Ellen Smith and Mary Brown, of Glasgow. They are said to have driven to the stand in a motor car in the early morning and to have completed their preparations for setting fire to the stand when arrested They were taken before the Sheriff on April 7, and on being remanded for further inquiry, without bail, were conveyed to Calton Gaol, Edinburgh.

There was considerable interruption of work on April 7 at Cannock Chase / and Pelsall collieries in consequence of the expiration of the notice which had been given that no member of the association would ride or work with either men or boys who did not belong to the organisation. It is estimated that about 2,000 men are idle at Cannock Chase. At Brownhills 1,500 men employed at Harrisons and the Wrley Grove Collieries left work. Three hundred colliers ot Killan Colliery, Dunvant near Swansea, struck work on the non-unionist question.

The platers employed in the rrp building yard of Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow, left work on April 18 because of a dispute concerning the demarcation of work in the battle cruiser "Queen Mary." About 600 men are affected. Efforts are being made to get the "Queen Mary for her sea trials by the middle of May.

Four hundred men and boys are affected by a strike of riveters which occnurred on April 9 over a question of rates of pay at the Elswick works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co.

## COLONIAL.

### CANADA.

Telegraphing on April 8, the Toronto correspondent of the "Times" states :—In view of the absolute refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to fix a date for a vote on the Navy Bill Mr. Borden gives notice of the closure, and a measure will be introduced next week.—Sir Charles Tupper, who is ninety-two years old, leaves Vancouver tomorrow for England. He will stay, for a few days in Winnipeg on his way across the Continent, but on account of his health he has declined to take part in a banquet at Montreal. He sails from St. John on May 3.

Reuter telegraphed on April 7:—The new Atlantic mail subsidy contract between the Canadian Pacific, the Allan, the White Star, and Canadian Northern Lines jointly and the Dominion Government was signed to-day. It provides for three sailings each way weekly to Canadian ports—Quebec or Montreal in the summer and St. John or Halifax in winter. The fastest ships are to be used, enabling the entire mail service between Great Britain and Canada to be performed via Canadian ports instead of the bulk passing through New York, as at present. Under the former contract only weekly sailings were provided for and the subsidy was 600,000 dols. annually. Under the new "All Canadian" contract, which is for one year, the companies receive 1,000,000 dols. The announcement has been received with general satisfaction.

A Government measure has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature, providing that all persons residing for less than fifteen days in any municipality shall be required to publish notice of their intended marriage three weeks before the application for a license. The measure also provides for a fine of £100l or twelve months' imprisonment for any clergyman who performs the marriage ceremony if it is known that either party is an idiot or insane or under the influence of liquor, and a fine of £100. or twelve months' imprisonment for any deposed clergyman performing the ceremony of marriage.

The preliminary statement of the Finance Department on the fiscal year up to March 31, 1913, shows that the revenue amounted to 165,528,137 dols., this being an increase of 32,782,751 dols., against the corresponding period last year. The increase in Customs Receipts alone was 26,726,391 dols., and the expenditure on consolidated funds was 95,625,013 dols.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Parliament will dissolve on April 23, and writs for the fresh elections will be issued on the following day. Nominations will be received on May 2, and the elections will take 'place on the 31st.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne (April 6) :—The Government has entertained the officers of the battleship "New Zealand" at Parliament House. Mr. Fisher, New Zealand Minister of Customs, said he did not favour spasmodic contributions to the Imperial Navy. The same menace confronted New Zealand as Australia, and they must ultimately have a common defence. Mr. Hughes, Commonwealth Attorney-General, said that Canada must take a common part in patrolling the Pacific.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the statement made in the House of Assembly by Sir Mr. Lionel Phillips that he had been told that there were practically unlimited deposits of hematite in the Cape province. The Mines Department has received information of very promising deposits of iron ore between Kimberley and Prisska. It is understood that the existence of deposits has been known for some time, but no attempt has been made to develop them, their importance having only recently been realised.

## FOREIGN.

### FRANCE.

Referring to the airship incident, the "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on April 6 :—The French Ambassador in Berlin, M. Cambon, has conveyed to the French Government through M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the thanks of the German Government for the courteous reception accorded to the passengers on the Z 4 at Luneville.

It is reported that the King of Spain may pay his intended visit to Paris early in May.

The Spanish Ambassador, Senor Villa Urrutia, who has lately been transferred to Paris from London, was received by the President of the Republic at the Elysee on April 4 with the customary ceremonial and presented his credentials.

There is at the present moment a great dearth of officers, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" states, and statistics show a falling off in the number of candidates at the two military schools of Saint Cyr and Saint Maixent amounting to close upon fifty per cent. There is a deficiency of 1'600 lieutenants in line regiments and a serious lack of artillery and engineer officers, who are resigning from the Army in growing numbers every year to accept posts in private industrial establishments. To remedy this state of affairs M. Etienne intends to introduce a Bill providing for a general increase in officers' pay. At present a lieutenant with fifteen years' service is paid approximately £11 3s. a month. A captain receives £13 16s., a battalion commander £18 7s., a lieutenant-colonel £21 19s., a colonel £27 2 3s., a brigadier-general £42, a general of division £62 a month. The scale of officers' pensions is roughly fifty per cent. lower than it is in the German Army. An increase of pay £8 a month for all officers would involve an expenditure of £3,200,000.

The Minister of Marine, M. Baudin, during the debate on the last Navy Estimates stated that the shipbuilding programme adopted in March 1912 was not to be regarded as final, and also that changes with regard to the personnel might become necessary. The existing Navy Law, passed last year, fixed the strength of the fleet up to Jan. 1, 1920, and provides for twenty-eight battleships, ten cruisers, fifty-two destroyers, and ninty-four submarines. A number of important Navy Bills have now been prepared by the Minister of Marine who will introduce them in the Chamber of deputies at an early date. The Bills provide for the construction of three additional battleships, for the acceleration of the existing programme, and for an important extension of the aeronautical service of the Navy. Parliament is to be asked to grant a supplementary credit of about £19,360,000 to meet the fresh requirements of naval defence.

### GERMANY.

The Kiel correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" observes that an emergency law having been passed to deal with the parliamentary delay in the adoption of the Estimates for the financial year 1913, the whole programme of new construction can be taken in hand at once. It appears that with the exception of the order for a new gunboat all the orders have been placed, or are now being placed—for the three capital ships, for two small cruisers, for the new destroyers and submarines and for the new imperial yacht.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—One of the most curious features of the proposed "levy" on property will be the attempt to make all foreigners who are engaged in profitable occupations in Germany take their full share in this work of "German" self-sacrifice. There is good reason to suppose that the original intention was that foreigners should be exempt, but the temptation to mulct them proved too strong.

### BELGIUM.

Ten thousand supporters of universal suffrage marched through the streets on April 7 carrying flags bearing the inscription "Vive la greve generale pour le 14 Avail!" The Communal Council has decided that any employees in the public services who take part in the strike immediately be dismissed. M. Solvay, a Liberal merchant, has given £2,000 towards the strike funds, and the Petit Bleu, a Liberal newspaper, will subscribe £4,000 a week.

### ITALY.

Reuter telegraphs from Rome:—The first part of the Italian naval programme having been completed, the "Tribuna" understands, with regard to the second part that a type of ship will be selected having ten guns arranged in three central turrets and two turrets, one at the stern and one in the bows. Experiments which have been made have been most successful. The ship will have a displacement of about 30,000 tons. Her speed will be at least as great as that of the "Andrea Doria" type but the Tribuna is of opinion that she will easily attain a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

### GREECE.

The Athens correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the Count of Turin, and Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, together with the British and French warships, left yesterday. Prince Alexander of Teck left to-day, and the Crown Princess of Servia and Bulgaria will leave to-morrow. A dinner was given this evening at the Hotel Grande Bretagne by the Government in honour of their Royal Highnesses and the missions of the Allied States.

### UNITED STATES.

According to present plans Mr. Bryce's Ambassadorship will terminate this mouth. On April 25, he was to be the guest of the Pilgrims at a farewell banquet in New York. Thence he will travel to San Francisco, where he will embark with Mrs. Bryce for the Far East. He intends to return to England via the Siberian Railway. Sir Cecil. Spring Rice is expected in Washington within the next four weeks.

## DISASTER TO AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting held recently at Dole. in connection with the Agricultural and Credit Bank, a resolution was passed by the proprietors and tenant-farmers of the district protesting against the three years' military service, which they considered would be a disaster to agriculture.

Another meeting, that of the Eastern section of the National Railway Syndicate, held at Rheims, has also voted a resolution condemning the increase of military expenditure and the proposal to increase the term of military service.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th April, 1913.

282. Inspection.—The Machine Gun Sections of "A" and "G" Cos. will parade on the Maidan in front of the Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m. on Monday the 28th instant for inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki, without rifles.

283. Division l and Provincial Medals.—The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 27th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

The Range will be available for practice for the above competition to-day Saturday 26th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th April, 1913.

128 Meeting Regimental Committee—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday 29th instant at 9 p.m. at the Corps Headquarters.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.

124. Prizes—Members who have any prizes due to them are requested to apply for same at Head Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

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## LAW INTELLIGENCE

### THE HIGH COURT.

### ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER.

Achya Basoya and five others were convicted on a charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur. Achya was sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life. The accused were the residents of Talikeri in the Thungund Taluka of the Bijapur District. The first accused had a wife named Nagamma, whom he had discarded some time before. She was refused maintenance by the accused, and she had lived in the keeping of Hanumanta Jamna for nearly six months. During March 1912, a number of criminal actions were proceeding as a consequence of the refusal of the first accused to maintain his wife. Hanumanta Jamna and others were proceeded against by a brother of the first accused on a charge of dacoity, in that they had taken grain belonging to the accused's brother. The accused in that case put forward the plea that the grain was taken for the maintenance of Nagamma, who was entitled to the same. The Sessions Judge, who tried the case, however, held that a technical offence had been committed and ordered the accused to be confined till the rising of the court. Subsequently, there were other criminal cases, most of which were against Achya Basoya and others, lodged at the instance of Nagamma. In all these cases, Hanmanta gave evidence in favour of Nagamma.

On the 31st October last, when the ill-feeling was unabated between the parties, Hanumanta went to his field to gather fuel, and, it was alleged, he was mercilessly assaulted by the first accused and others, who were related to him, and eventually murdered. It appears that some men, who were working in the adjoining fields, heard the cry, "I am killed." It was nearing sunset. They, however, went in the direction from which the cry was heard, and before going far, they saw the accused with hatchets and sickles in their hands, standing over a man, who was lying on the ground. The accused, who were easily recognised, were seen to bend over the man and beat him severely. The men could not go near the man, who was being subjected to violence, as the accused kept them off by pelting at them with stones. Unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate man, they stood at a distance and watched. After a little while the accused raised the man, who was apparently dead, when they recognised him as Hanmanta. The accused, it was further alleged, carried the body in the direction of an adjoining village named Gorginal, two miles distant from Talikeri. The men who saw the deed committed went towards the latter village, raised a hue and cry, and informed the mother of the deceased. The mother and the villagers went to the scene of the occurrence, and saw a stack of wood burning, which resembled a funeral pyre. Going to the spot they found the body of the deceased, one side of which was burned and a strong cord had been tied round the neck. The body thereupon was taken out and the matter was reported to the police, who, after investigation, arrested the accused.

The accused denied any knowledge of the affair, and stated that they were victims of a malicious and false prosecution. The whole thing was a concoction. Some of the accused set up an alibi.

Medical opinion, after a post mortem examination, was that the deceased met with his death by being strangled.

In convicting the accused, the Sessions Judge held that there was no doubt that the deceased was murdered, and on the evidence of the eye-witness, he believed the accused actively participated in the crime. He did not believe that there was any concoction of evidence in view of the fact that there had been no time.

The assessors found all the accused not guilty. Disagreeing with their view which, he thought, was not honestly expressed, the Sessions Judge passed the sentence stated above, observing that a plainly premeditated murder was committed in a brutal and cowardly manner on a defenceless man, by six armed men.

The case came up before the High Court for confirmation of the sentence and an appeal was preferred by the accused against the order of the Sessions Judge. The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday heard the case, when Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. S. R. Bakhale, pleader, appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

After hearing the counsel, the Chief Justice delivered judgment, in the course of which His Lordship observed that, from the evidence that was before him, there was no doubt that the deceased was brutally murdered, and there existed a strained relationship between the first accused and his wife, who was in the keeping of the deceased. In the criminal cases that she had instituted against her husband for assault, for kidnapping her daughter, and for maintenance, the deceased, no doubt, took no small share in helping her.

After going into the details of the case, his Lordship held that it was established beyond doubt that the first accused had committed the murder and the other accused had been a party to the crime. But it appeared, however, to his Lordship that there was no strong motive for the sixth accused to be a party to the deed. It was quite possible that the eye-witnesses had made a mistake in identifying him; although the Court had accepted their evidence with regard to the main facts of the case. In view of that fact the sixth accused was ordered to be acquitted. The sentence of capital punishment on the first accused and those of transportation for life on the other accused were confirmed.

### APPEAL AGAINST ALIBI.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an application which was presented on behalf of Shanker Baboo, who prayed for a revision of an order of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The petitioner filed a complaint before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, third Presidency Magistrate, charging Ramachandra Atmaram and Atmaram Achrekar, a student of the Wilson College, with insult and criminal intimidation. At the hearing of the case the student tendered a written testimony from Dr. Makrechan, Principal of the Wilson College, which established an alibi by stating that Achrekar was in the College attending a lecture on the date, and at the time when the offence was alleged to have been committed by him. The Magistrate relying on the evidence, and the doctor's testimony, dismissed the complaint and ordered the complainant to pay a compensation of Rs. 30 to Achrekar.

Mr. Kamat, pleader, who appeared for the petitioner before their Lordships stated that Dr. Makichan's certificate could not be admitted as evidence, it being against the law and that the proceedings has been vitiated by such an admission. Their Lordships rejected the petition.

### CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Kishandas Sadaram, a Marwari shroff of Poona, filed a suit against Captain Mollison for Rs. 4,200 and retained Mr. Pandurang Bachaji, a pleader in Poona, to file an appeal in the suit in the District Court of Poona, and paid Rs. 235 to the pleader towards stamps and other incidental expenses. The pleader, it is alleged, instead of filing a regular appeal, filed a miscellaneous application on an eight-anna stamp paper. This, the Marwari alleged severely injured his interests. He further alleged that the pleader agreed to pay him Rs. 4,200, the amount claimed from Captain Mollison, in the event a fresh suit against that officer being dismissed by the Court. The Marwari lost the suit against the officer in the District Court of Poona and also in an appeal to the High Court. The Marwari accordingly filed a complaint before the City Magistrate of Poona, charging Mr. Pandurang Bhachaji, the pleader, with criminal breach of trust and with fraudulently and dishonestly causing him enjury. On the direction of the magistrate the police instituted an enquiry and reported that the Marwari's allegation were false. Mr. Cross, the Magistrate, dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Bhachaji then applied to the District Magistrate for sanction to prosecute the Marwari, which was granted by Mr. Fawcett.

The Marwari petitioned the High Court to revoke the order of Mr. Fawcett. Their Lordships, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah heard the petition when Mr Kidwas, pleader, appeared for the Marwari. After hearing the pleader, the application was rejected.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY "RAILWAY TIMES."

The hearing was continued of the case in which Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Martin of the "B. C." Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers charged Mr. Rodgers, editor, and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, publisher of the "Railway Times" with defamation in respect of an article entitled "De profundis," published in an issue of the paper, dated the 8th instant.

Mr. Vicaji appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kenneth Kemp, bar-at-law, appeared for Mr. Rodgers, while Mr. M Kolaskar, bar-at-law, defended Mr. Moffatt.

Mr. Vicaji continued the examination of the complainant, who said that he wrote a letter to the editor but he did not get any reply to it. On the other hand, in the next issue of the paper, a paragraph appeared defying him to file a complaint.

Mr. Vicaji then referred to the issue of the paper containing this para.

The complainant, continuing, said that the allegations in the article would lose him his reputation and he would have been tried by the district court martial, nothing could save him from being reduced from the ranks and forfeiting his pension, if the charges were proved to be true.

His wife had overheard the conversation between Williamson and himself, but she was now dead, while the Kolasi who carried the letter to Sergeant Smith's house is also dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, the complainant said that the statement that when he was asked to make arrangements for a funeral, he referred Williamson to the Commanding Officer Sergeant Smith would not bring him into trouble as it was not his duty. Even the allegation that he, knowing that the Adjutant and Sergeant Smith were away, did not attend the funeral, would not bring him into trouble. But the remark that "a Sergeant Martin behaved most disgracefully in this unholy affair" would certainly have injured him if it had any foundation of truth, as the article had called upon Colonel Hepper to punish him.

There were three seargents-instructors in Bombay,—the Seargent Major, Sergeant Smith and himself. Besides the Battalion Orders orders on pieces of paper are sometimes communicated to him. He was living about three miles from headquarters and went there as a rule once or twice a month. He knew that the Adjutant was on the line at the time, because of the regimental shooting that was taking place at Lanovla, and had seen him there three or four days ago. He knew that two sergeants were to be at Igatpuri for the regimental shooting, and even if they were not, some of the sergeants from the outstations could have taken their places, and it was consequently his duty to have nothing to do with the funeral. The telegram addressed to Major Chance was sent to him, because the clerk who sent it did not know what proper action to take. It did not strike him as probable that the clerk had sent the message to him because he (the clerk) knew that Smith was away from the station at the time. He got the telegram about six o'clock. It was necessary that he should go to Ghatkopar that night instead of next morning for various reasons.

It was too late to get men for the funeral between 8 and 9 in the night. He thought that once or twice, since he came to Bombay, they had got men for the range late in the night by sending a note to the loco. foreman. But it was too late to provide the necessary band at 8 or 9 o'clock in the night.

Continuing, Smith said that he had always held a good character, and when questioned by the magistrate, he said that he was in the South Lancashire Regiment, and the medal he wore was the Queen's medal recieved during the South African War. His pension would be about Rs. 2 per diem for the 22 years' service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kolasker, complainant said that there was a conversation the next day about gharry hire and that it was wrong to say that it took place in his house. He had no occasion to speak about gharry hire, though in his conversation he might have asked Willlamson where the side-arms were to be got from as the Kolasas of the A and B Companies used to attend headquarters at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Rodgers, sister-in-law of Sergeant Martin, examined, stated that on the night of the 24th, Matrin went to Ghatkopar, and she received the telegram from Igatpuri at about 9-30 in the morning of the 25 and gave it to Martin at 10 a.m., when he came.

Sheik Nur Muhamad, head clerk of the Volunteer Headquarters, stated that he sent the telegram to Martin as he knew that Smith was at Igatpuri. He did not know Armstead. Some assistant of his told him that Armstead belonged to one of the out stations.

Mrs Rodgers was recalled and she stated that the telegram sent from headquarters was received between half-past five and six in the evening.

Two telegraph peons were next examined to prove that the telegram sent by the Adjutant from Igatpuri was not delivered on the night of the 24th as the address appeared rather vague and that it was not delivered till next morning at 9-30

The further hearing was then adjourned till the 8th of May.

### ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged a tram conductor, named Ramchandra Raghunath, with being found in possession of one grain of cocaine without a licence. The accused said that he got the cocaine for tooth ache, as a doctor had advised him to do so. The magistrate fined him Rs. 15.

Two other persons named Madhav Vishnu and Ramachandra Rameswar were also charged with being found in possession of small quantities of cocaine. The magistrate sentenced them to fines of Rs. 10 and 15 each respectively.

### COACHMAN WHO LEFT HIS BOX.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman, at the instance of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged a coachman, named Jehta Daji, for causing injury to Mr. Oliveira's daughter as a result of leaving his horse unattended.

Mr. Oliveira examined, stated that on Thursday evening about half past six he, with Mrs. Oliveira and daughter, a little girl, went to the Oval, to fetch his boy, who had gone to witness the hocky match. They were waiting at the Bandstand when Mrs. Oliveira drew Mr. Oliveira's attention to a gharry standing unattended. The driver of that gharry, the accused, had left the gharry and was sitting on the box of another gharry that was behind his.

No notice was taken of the coachman's absence at the time. After a few minutes there was a big clapping of hands from the spectators, and the accused's horse took fright and bolted and the vehicle struck the wheel of Mr. Oliveira's carriage. The little girl was standing on the steps of the gharry. She was thrown down by the impact, and was badly injured on the face and bled from the mouth. The horse ran away, but was eventually captured by a sowar and brought back. There were several carriages standing near at the time.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

### IMPORTING OPIUM.

One Premji Purushottam who came from Zanzibar and landed in Bombay by the s. s. "Pandua," was yesterday fined Rs.25 by Mr. Frank Oliveira on a charge of importing contraband opium.

On landing at the bunder he was questioned whether he had any dutiable articles with him and he denied having any, but on a search of his luggage, 4 7-8 tolas of opium were found.

## CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The usual consulate guards of some ten sowars have been left at Shiraz, where Major O'Connor remains as the British Consul.

When Mr. Mellor, Camptroller of Accounts, Central Provinces, proceeds home on short leave next week, Mr. J. S. Milne, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, will officiate in the vacancy.

The reply of the Calcutta High Court regarding the establishment of a High Court for Bihar and Orissa has yet to be received by the Government of India. Statements regarding the opinions expressed are therefore unauthorised.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Bengalee poetess and author of the "Golden Threshold" and "Bird of Time," is seriously ill, and has been ordered to Europe at once. She leaves Hyderabad on the 3rd May, and will probably be absent from India for a year.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" objects to Justice Chevis' appointment as the fifth Judge of the Chief Court in place of Justice Robertson who retires, on the ground that the work is difficult even for Justice Shahdin, who till now has been senior to Justice Chevis, and on every hand is acknowledged as an acquisition to the Chief Court Bench

The evening garden party at the Viceregal Lodge, advertised for as the 27th May, is now to be an "afternoon" garden. The remaining fixtures will stand as already notified, viz May, Thursday, 29th, levee; June, Tuesday, 3rd (King's birthday), State dinner; Thursday, 5th June, State Ball; Monday, 9th June, Drawing-room.

The beginnings of what may be called a fire-brigade have been sanctioned by the Karachi Port Trust for the use in the Import Yard on the suggestion of the Chairman. Two fire-engines, each seating eight firemen, will be procured from England, and it will become the duty of Mr Downie to organise a fire-brigade to arrange for its training and regular exercise and to insure a sufficient number of firemen sleeping on the spot to work the engines.

The building of the new Club House at Tollygunge for the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, will be watched with much interest, says the "Asian." The work is to be started almost at once, and it is expected to be completed by the end of next cold weather. A prize of Rs. 1,500 was offered for the best design and this has been won by Mr. R. D. Nicoll, of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., who has designed a handsome two storied building with a sloping tiled roof. On the ground floor, there will be dining and dressing rooms and a lounge, whilst in another wing of the building there will be sitting and dressing rooms for ladies with a separate entrance to them. The ground floor will also provide a large hall, the secretary's office and babu's office. On the upper story there will be very pleasant quarters for the secretary with a broad verandah overlooking the course, there will also be a billiard room and two card rooms which will, no doubt, become very popular in future years at mid-day in the hot weather, when the temperature rises too high for golf, or in the sudden showers during the rainy season. A good-sized dormitory will also be on the upper story, which will make the club a popular resort for enthusiastic golfers during week-ends. It is estimated that the building will cost about one lakh of rupees, and it will probably be by a long way the finest structure of the kind in this country.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 25.

Thunderstorms have again occurred in the Peninsula. There is a little precipitation in the Western Himalayas, but no rain of importance is reported, except from Assam. The depression near Jacobabad has intensified, and cloud in consequence thickened in Baluchistan, the Punjab and the surrounding hills. There are indications of unsettled weather at the sea off Malabar coast.

Forecast: Some rain in Assam, North-west India and south of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, April 25.

During the week ending 19th April, the weather conditions were stormy in some parts of India and slight, moderate rain fell in others. The crop have been damaged slightly by the recent rain in Assam, where tea gardens have been affected in Kadirganj. In the United Provinces sowing and irrigation of sugar-cane and of extra crops and opium continue. The people are also busy in the precarious tracts with picking up Mahua. The number of persons on the test work has fallen in Mirzapur to 434 and those of canal and water-works to 4,913. In the Benares State, reliefs have risen to 2,300 and the persons receiving gratuitous relief remain at 899.

### STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received to-day by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:

Conditions are suspicious off the Malabar coast.

LATER.

No change in conditions off Malabar coast since this morning.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the central and the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Jhansi and in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division Humidity has increased slightly in upper Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared in south Gujarat while skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is slightly damper at most places. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is below the average at Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in the south Konkan The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.27" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal, except for a light excess in the maximum at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms occurred in Hyderabad and in Ceylon, but the associated rainfall has been light. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Konkan. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread also in upper Sind and the Punjab where weather remains in an unsettled condition.

Some thunder or dust-storms appear probable in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few falls may occur in the extreme south.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 25th April, 1913, was 29·793 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SIMLA, April 25.

Lieutenant-Colonels H. Kennedy, F. H. B. Commelis, I. J. Miles, E. B. Lang, R. E Sulivan, J. B. Chatterton, A.W. Cripps and G.H. C. Colonel, a e promoted to be colonels.

Lieutenant Montagu Smith, 35th Horse, and Wilson, 7th Rifles, are promoted captains.

Colonel F. H. Reid, Lieutenant-Colonels S. R. Row, and J. W. Parker and Captain Fellows retire from the service.

Volunteer officers de oration has been conferred on Captain Edwards, Bangalore volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Constable goes to Burma as Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, vice Engineer Phillips.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Monseiur J. Barendrecht becomes Consul-General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

Lieutenant Hulton Dawson, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, is appointed officiating Adjutant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, vice Captain Sulton, appointed as officiating Assistant Commander of the Corps and Assistant Political Superintendent, Bill Tracts, Mewar.

Captain Cook, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Wanoi.

Captain Wilson, Political Department, is appointed as Additional Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, for special duty in Khurzistan

Major A. W. Pennington, of the 9th Hodson's Horse, Inspecting Officer, Central India States, the Imperial Service Cavalry, has six and half months' leave.

Captain R. J. H. Baddely acts in place of Captain E. F. D. Money, 24th Gurkhas, granted six months' leave.

## ROMANTIC SIDE OF RUSSIA'S LIFE.

Here are some glimpses from the *Times* Russian Supplement, which show the romantic and of Russian industrial life. Some of them show how primitive even to-day is much of its trading.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN FAIRE.

"Fairs are charcteristic features of Russian trade. In olden Russia they played a prominent part, forming practically the only mediuim of trade or barter The low state of civilisation and economical development of the people the predominance of hand-made goods, and the absence of any but general traders united to make the fair the only place where goods could be conveniently disposed of and where a store of necessaries could be laid in for the year.

"Only two of the big fairs have retained their former national importance: Nizhni Nevgorod and Irbit. The Nizhni Novgorod fair owes much to the fact that the Volga system connects it with the remotest centres of production. It also forms a central point in the trade routes between Europe and Asia.

"The other 'all Russian mart' is at Irbit, which still serves as a medium of exchange for European and Asiatic goods Its importance is due to its being situated in the centre of fur and game districts, and near to the rich northern and cen-tral Ural.

"Vast regions of Russia are still in such a primitive stage that the inhabitants, like those of more advanced countries centuries ago, have to live by the chase. It is not so long ago that some of the remoter districts paid their taxes insable skins, and it is an historical fact that the Russian Army once fed on the game and fish which it killed on the march.

"The pursuit of game in modern Russia has retained to a very large extent the old character of a trade. It was to a less extent a sport, but even in this respect it served utilitarian purposes, the pursuit of the more dangerous animals affording an admirable field for the development of military virtues.

"With the increase of population and development of farming and industries, game began to disappear and within the last three centuries the more populous regions have gradually ceased to depend upon the chase as a means of livelihood At the same time falconry, and subsequently hunting with hounds and shooting came successively into favour as the sports of the wealthier classes.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S WORK.

"But for a long time to come trapping and, to a certain extent, the pursuit of game, as a trade will prevail in those enormous outlying regions which, owing suitability for agriculture, are likely to be sparsely populated.

"Russian women's handiwork, which becoming on increasingly important item of trade in the Empire and receiving attention in various countries of Europe and America, derives its origin from a remote past. Mention of women's handiwork occurs in historical document of the thirteenth century. V. V. Stasoff has said that it is the embroideries and weavings of linen that we find the survivals of the most numerous original and characteristic expressions of Russian national art. Towels, bed linen, shirts, aprons, female headdress, and so forth are eloquent of the artistic tastes and religious leanings the simple fancies, and ingenious designs of the Russian women of olden times.

"And, as a matter of fact, one can but wonder at the amount of time devoted by the women of the merchant, burgess, or peasant classes to entirely unproductive work, which was nevertheless of the highest importance to their spiritual existence as affording scope for their flights of fancy and a broad field for their creative energy. To embellish the appurtenances of her daily life, to preserve the customs hallowed by antiquity, and the same time to win fame as a painstaking and clever needlewoman—these were the aims which stimulated feminine handiwork and which explain its extraordinary vitality."

HUMANE WARFARE AT LAST.

## HUMANE WARFARE AT LAST.

WOUNDS WILL NOT AGONISH IN FUTURE.

The painless blowing off of one's arms during war time; the humane shooting of wild game on hunting expeditions; and the simple operation of firing the specially prepared bullet into the heel of a fleeing burglar, to let him run a few yards further and then go off into peaceful slumber, is what a scientist hopes for a medically treated bullet with which he is experimenting.

The new compound, "the narcotic bullet," is the invention of Alexander F. Humphrey. It is considered by a committee who have tested it to be alike humane in warfare and deadly in hunting big game. In self-defence it provides the poor marksman with all the advantages of an unerring aim.

In his sleep-producing missile, Humphrey uses a minute particle of morphia. The drug is carried in tiny wells in the steel jacket of the regulation army bullet. Humphrey claims that in the no wise interferes with the effectiveness of the missile. The slight indentation in the steel jacket, he says, causes no splintering when it comes in contact with the bone. The wound of the narcotic bullet, according to his theory, does not differ from that caused by the regulation bullets now used in the approved army cartridges. No delterious effects will follow the unique administration of the drug.

The soldier, receiving a slight flesh wound from the new bullet, fights no more that day; he calmly stretches himself on the ground and goes to sleep. The man receiving a serious wound suffers no agony, as the narcotic from the bullet is absorbed by his system and he is insensible to pain before he reaches the hospital. The man whose wound is mortal sleeps away his last hours, thus doing away with most of the battlefield horror.

The fleeing burgler is shot in the arm, runs forward a short distance, stretches himself on the pavement, and all the policeman has to do is summon an ambulance and haul him away. The big game hunters, Humphrey says, will feel no fear of a counterstroke from a wounded tiger, lion, or grizzly bear. Although the bullet may make but a slight wound the game is as a good as bagged once it is struck.

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| Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| ,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884 ... ... | 5 | 4 |
| Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| Malvasia, White ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 10 |
| Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ... | 3 | 0 |
| ,, White do. do. ... ... | 3 | 8 |
| Port Wine, White old dry ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 |
| Port Wine, Red ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 |
| Moscato, very old, light flavoured ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| **TABLE WINES.** | | |
| Mores, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 6 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 |
| Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 |
| Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old) ... ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| Mores, Vin de table, White ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, White ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 |
| **SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.** | | |
| Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884 ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 4 |
| Marsala de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 |
| Malaga de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 |
| Vermouth de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 |
| **SUPERIOR BRANDIES.** | | |
| Vintage of 1900 (one crown) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 8 |
| ,, 1895 (two crown) ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 1890 (Princes) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 1887 (Royal) ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 |

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THE

# Bombay Gazette.

**Saturday, 26th April, 1913.**


## FICTION AND INTERPRETATION.

America is in process of being rediscovered. The original Colombus, when he returned to Spain laden with trophies, and bubbling over with more or less veracious tales, was not more eager to publish the story of his adventure than are the English writers of to-day when they come back to their native land after a trip across the Atlantic. Nearly all our authors have made the momentous journey, displaying a creditable desire to get their impressions at first-hand, and one by one the books of their travel appear, commenting upon social life in America as seen through English eyes. Magazine-articles, novels, descriptive studies—a goodly crop invariably follows hard upon the announcement that Mr. X., Mrs. L., or Miss Z., the gifted writer, has just returned from a month's tour in America. These books and articles are read with interest by the stay-at-homes who shirk the expense and the effort of Trans-Atlantic travel. They are glad to get what they deem to be reliable second-hand information, and it is with pleasure that they read the confirmation of their own stereotyped ideas. Chewing-gum, rocking-chairs, incomprensible idioms, self-satisfied women, business-engrossed men whose artificially squared shoulders and baggy trousers present a curious effect in tailoring—these are a few of the recognized subjects which the English readers expect to have presented for their inspection, and as the public must be given what it wants, the old stage-favourites are duly brought forward to play their usual role. The effect of these memoirs of travel upon the average Briton is generally one of an access of patriotic satisfaction and of comfortable self-congratulation. He likes to read of corrupt politics, of improbity in Police administration, of dishonest finance and of the open worship of Mammon. It pleases him to reflect that in a professedly democratic country a title has a value which it could never fetch in England. There is, in fact, not one of the supposed American characteristics which does not fill him with a pleasant sense of superiority, and with the conviction that there is a daily virtue in English national life which makes that of other countries hideous.

The unfortunate misconceptions which prevent us from coming to a sympathetic understanding with our kinsfolk, are chiefly the result of the unintelligent persistence with which we accept the information which comes from outside sources. As long as we continue to rely upon English writers only for knowledge, and for lessons in appreciation, we shall probably fall into error. We shall either read sceptically the extravagant over-estimation of unreliable enthusiasts, or we shall find ourselves chuckling ill-naturedly over the malignant travesties of the detractors. The only sensible course to pursue is to lay aside the studies which have been made from an English view-point, and to endeavour to glean from the pages of contemporary American fiction, a correct estimation of the conditions and ideals of the social life of the country. We may eliminate, to begin with, such books as professedly deal with abuses in need of reformation; as a mirror of life, these works offer but a distorted reflection, and the exaggerated emphasis which is necessary to drive the point home is not intended to be accepted with complete fidelity. The crowded calamities and the terrible disclosures of some of the American novels-with-a-purpose, are as little a true picture as was, for instance, "Nicholas Nickleby" or other more modern works of the same type. There remains then the novel, pure and simple, the popular form of expression, and the valuable educational medium which both echoes and influences the opinion of the public. Every year hundreds of books come from the United States to England, and from their pages a discerning person may learn much about the ways and the ideas of the people who are described therein. The first thing that strikes us about the American novel is the crisp and forceful style, the briskness with which the story moves, and the high standard of literary technique which is displayed. American readers have evidently very little use for shady and slipshod work, or for the slushy and morbidly nasty type of book which some of our second-rate writers in England have found so profitable. It does not take us long to discover that there is an immense discrepancy between our ready-made opinions, and the light in which Americans regard themselves. They are in fact probably quite unaware that the people in their books behave uncharacteristically—according to English ideas that is to say. We expect to read about the campaign of the billionaire's daughter, and of her triumphant capture of the 'dook': we cannot find her, she is unaccountably absent from the American novel. On the other hand, that overworked hero, the chauffeur, who turns out to be a 'lord', would never have achieved in America the success which followed him in England. The American damsel is represented as being of the disposition which is more likely to prefer a chauffeur as chauffeur, than as the disguised scion of a money-hunting aristocracy.

The women, the ideal women that is to say, are drawn in vigorous outline: we see them as healthy, independent and thoroughly competent young persons, accustomed to the homage which is so universally laid at their feet. The men are depicted as being virile and energetic, purposeful in their work, surprisingly sentimental in their love-making, keen in business and in sport. Whether the author is a man or a woman, the hero is as a rule convincingly portrayed. We seldom encounter in American novels the detestable hero-prig or the equally improbable libertine who once had such a vogue in our own country. We cannot find the coronet-hunting heiress, neither can we discover the prematurely aged man who does nothing but pile up dollars for some remote ducal son-in-law to dissipate. When finance comes into the pages of a novel it is represented more as a fascinating and dangerous form of sport, than as a sordid and dishonest pursuit of money for its own sake. When the knell of all the old mis conceptions has been rung. English novelists will be sadly at a loss, and will grievously miss the useful puppets whose unlife-like contortions have for so long awakened applause. The peer will no longer be made to hesitate between the daughter of the Chicago sausage-king and the penniless but noble English lady. Ezra P. Steggs and his nasal-voiced offspring will be eliminated from the list of characters. The unknown American cousin whose only duty it is to die at an opportune moment to enrich a distant English relative, the vulgar American woman who says "waal," 'I guess," and "my," at curiously regular intervals, and forms such an admirable foil for the ladylike charm of her English rival—these and all the great host of stock characters will be given the rest they deserve, and in their place we shall hope to welcome a new set of 'dramatis personæ,' as the result of intelligent study and observation. Our present complacent acceptance of the ancient caricatures is unworthy of a people which has a great literary tradition to uphold; in fiction, as in other branches of literature, our reputation must be maintained, if it is to wear in the future, as in the past, the laurels of triumphant achievement.

CALCUTTA'S INCREASING TRADE.

The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has just issued statistics for the trade of the port of Calcutta during the year, which ended on March 31st last. We should say that these will definitely and finally dispose of the absurd fiction that Calcutta's trade was likely to suffer severely from the transfer of the capital to Delhi. The figures show, on the other hand, that the trade and importance of the city are growing constantly, and the general outlook is still very favourable. The aggregate figures amount to no less than Rs. 15,706 lakhs, or nearly £105 millions, of which Rs. 6,141 lakhs represents imports from abroad, and Rs. 9,565 exports of Indian merchandise, the increare in imports being returned at Rs. 940 lakhs and the expansion in exports at Rs. 978 lakhs. Among imports, cotton piece-goods reached a total of Rs. 2,661 lakhs, which represents an increase of Rs. 604 lakhs; as compared with 1911-12. The receipts of metals increased by Rs. 89 lakhs, and of sugar by Rs. 50 lakhs, and, indeed, most of the leading imports were received in larger quantities than in the preceding period. The large expansion in exports of Rs. 978 lakhs was achieved in spite of a decline of Rs. 102 lakhs in opium, due to causes over which commerce has no control. There was also a falling-off of Rs. 313 lakhs in the shipments of seeds, but these losses were far more than made good by expansion in other merchandise, notably jute and jute manufactures. The value of the exports of raw jute aggregated to Rs. 2,447 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 447 lakhs, while the total of jute manufacture reached Rs. 2,277 lakhs, or Rs. 680 lakhs more than in the previous year.

The increase in shipments of tea amounted to Rs. 94 lakhs, of hides and skins to Rs. 104 lakhs, and of raw cotton to Rs. 35 lakhs. A substantial improvement is also recorded in coal, the total being Rs. 88 lakhs, an advance of Rs. 15 lakhs on the figures for 1911-12. This must be very pleasant reading for all who are interested in Calcutta's trade. We have always been convinced that commercially, Calcutta would never suffer from the departure of the Government of India, but it is a little awkward for those journals, which not much more than a year ago opposed the change on grounds of commercial injustice and all sorts of other wrongs, which they then supposed Calcutta was about to suffer. The evidence against them is so strong that they cannot ignore the subject. The Statesman, therefore, approaches the subject boldly. With no timid scruples, it calmly announces: "No one ever seriously imagined that the removal of the capital to Delhi could cause a decline in the commerce of Calcutta, and the figures we have cited prove that the enormous trade which has been built up here by the energy and capital of our merchants and manufacturers is not only showing pronounced development, but possesses elements of vitality and strength that are full of promise for the future." We need do no more than congratulate our contemporary on its courage, and then pass on to its final wail. There is a wail, for Calcutta still will not admit that she has not been wronged. The wail is that commerce and industry are bound to suffer by ill-considered Government action, now that the Government are separated from the greatest commercial centre in India. Calcutta, however, is no more separated from the seat of Government than Bombay and Madras have always been. The actual effect of the change, we hope, will be that Calcutta commerce will not now get so much of its own way, and that Bombay and Madras will receive fair and equal treatment.

SHIPBUILDING.

Capital ships which are being built in British yards for foreign powers are four battleships and one armoured cruiser—one battleship at Barrow for the Turkish Admiralty; the two Chilian battleships at Armstrong's off Elswick; and the Brazilian battleship at the same place. The armoured cruiser being constructed at Barrow is for the Japanese navy. Should any trouble come unexpectedly in the near future every one of these ships would be held and completed for the British Admiralty. It is already rumoured that the Admiralty has an "option" on the two Brazilian ships, which will be very powerful vessels when ready for sea.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. s.s. "Malta" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### ONE MAN, ONE VOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 11.

The *piece de resistance* of the legislative bill of fare for the present session—the Plural Voting Bill—was introduced in a ten minutes' speech by Mr. Pease, who was chaffed a good deal by the Opposition sharp-shooters. For example, they wanted to know if there was a preamble, or sarcastic allusion to a certain promise that has yet to be fulfilled, and when Mr. Pease came to the provision for the punishment of offenders, he was asked if it included flogging and forcible feeding. The penalty for voting more than once at a general election is to be a maximum fine of £200 or a maximum period of two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. It fell to the lot of Mr. F. E. Smith to reply to Mr. Pease and he denounced the Bill as gerrymandering, pure and simple. Out of sympathy with the suffragists three and only three members of the Labour Party voted against the Government. Previous to the introduction of the measure, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the only feminist organisation which plays the game and is not anarchical, issued a manifesto in which they sorrowfully described the Plural Voting Bill as "the one bit of salvage out of the wreck of the Franchise Bill that will be of service to the Liberal Party." Their remonstrances, however, had little or no effect; the Government majority was 126.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. Asquith *fils* is evidently "a dreffful smart young man." He is prospective candidate for Derby, and at a public meeting in that town the other day, some one asked him what he thought should be the amount of the minimum wage for which the Labour Party are clamouring. He flippantly replied, "£460 a year," an answer that must have been very consoling to the hoary-headed portion of the audience. By the way, as if Mr. Lloyd George had not already sufficient to trouble him, the Comptroller and Auditor-General has questioned the legality of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's astonishing action in allowing a fourth part of the salary paid to Members of Parliament to be exempt from Income Tax. In showing his colleagues this favour, Mr. George did a very foolish thing, considering that the country has never quite taken to the payment of salaries to M. P.s and distinctly disliked the way in which this great change was brought about. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is now engaging the attention of the Public Accounts Committee, and Mr. Asquith has promised that the matter shall not be finally decided before the House of Commons has had an opportunity of discussing the pros and cons. The question of the proposed Minimum Wage was raised on Wednesday by Mr. Will Crooks who moved:—"That the right of every family in the country to an income sufficient to enable it to maintain its members in decency and comfort should be recognized; and this House is therefore of opinion that the Trade Boards Act should be so extended as to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage of at least 30s. per week for every adult worker in urban areas and a minimum wage that will secure an approximately equal standard of life for every adult worker in rural areas; and this House also declares that the Government should set an example by adopting the minimum of 30s. per week in its own workshops and insert it as a condition in all contracts." Notwithstanding his advanced views, Mr. Crooks is a general favourite and some of his droll stories were greatly enjoyed. Even the members from north of the Tweed were amused when he told the House about his Scottish friend who came to London to take up a post on what Mr. Crooks called "thirty 'bob' a week," of which he saved one pound and only regretted that his appetite prevented him from putting by "the other ten, bob." "I myself," said Mr. Crooks, "have worked for 30 bob a week and I have worked for less than thirty, but I have never worked for less than thirty without getting into debt." Although the Government has to humour the Labour Party as much as it can it has to draw the line somewhere and Mr. J. M. Robertson, who seems to be doing very well as a subordinate minister, was put up to oppose the motion. He reminded the House that one of Mr. Crooks' own friends, Mr. Snowden, member for Blackburn, had once said that, if the scheme were carried out, it would close every cotton mill in Lancashire. Mr. Robertson's own estimate of the cost of putting Mr. Crooks' wishes into effect was 200 millions. A Liberal, the indispensable Mr. Handel Booth, talked the question out.

PORTUGUESE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It will be interesting, at least to your Portuguese readers in Bombay, to know that the two grandsons of Count Ficalho, referred to by the Duchess of Bedford in her noble letter on the treatment of the political prisoners in Portugal, are Francesco de Mello e Costa and Carlos de Mello e Costa. They are the sons of Count Ficalho's daughter, the Countess Ficalho, who married Sr. Mello e Costa. They are both quite young; between 20 and 30; and Francesco has been already sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and Carlos is still untried. But the Court Martials, before which the political prisoners in Portugal under the present regime are brought, seem to be mere farces. They have just acquitted Dona Constanza da Gr[illegible] after eight months' close imprisonment simply through fear of the public indignation the further persecution of a woman bearing the illustrious name would arouse; while at the same time they have had the ineffable meanness, to say nothing of the cruelty, to condemn her maid-servant, who is equally innocent with her mistress, thinking no one will care for her, and what is done with her. Could anything be more contemptible or more execrable? One asks, "Is Portugal really a Republic?" The Government appears to be helplessly in the hands of the Secret Society of Carbonarios, who may be compared to the Secret Society of Young Turks, who deposed Abdul Hamid, and assassinated the late Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army; and law and justice, and religion, under the domination of these irresponsible conspirators, have ceased for the present to in any way regulate the conduct of the nominal and ostensible Government of Portugal. It was these Carbonarios who assassinated the father of the ex-King of Portugal, and who really overthrew th Monarchy. It is a terrible, and indeed, oppressive fact for all men with any sense of morality or decency, that there are at this moment th ee States of Europe the Governments of which are based on the foulest and most degrading of murders, *viz.*, the Kingdom of Servia, the Empire of Turkey, and the so styled Republic of Portugal. Neither should it be overlooked that there is political danger for us in the degradation of Portugal, something similar to that threatened by the humiliation and threatened disintegration of Turkey. The independence of Portugal is essential to the safety of our ocean highways to India, whether through the Mediterranean or round the Cape of Good Hope; and is it certain that if the atheists and criminal population of Lisbon succeed in reducing Portugal to anarchy, the country will not be exposed to occupation by some foreign power who, if established there, would have a right to take possession of the Portuguese possessions in India? The possibility of such a contingency cannot be altogether ignored.

MR. WELL'S AND WAR.

Under the above heading the *Daily Mail* has published this week a series of three articles by Mr. H. G. Wells, in which that gifted writer gives his views about national service, Dreadnoughts, aviation, etc. For reasons, which he sets forth with his usual lucidity, he is opposed to conscription for this country, and does not think it of so much value to our neighbours as they believe it to be. He holds that we are doing wrong in putting our faith in Dreadnoughts, partly because, in his opinion, the next naval war will be a war of destroyers, submarines and hydroplanes. *Ergo*, the question that should "occupy our directing minds" is not in present circumstances. How can we get more Dreadnoughts? But what have we to follow the Dreadnought? "What force, what council, how many imaginative and inventive men," he asks, "has the country got at the present time employed not casually but professionally in anticipating the new strategy, the new tactics the new material, the new training that inventionis so rapidly rendering necessary?" In passing he points out that we spend only about four millions a year of public money on research and higher education. "Is it any marvel that we are a badly organised nation, a nation of very widely diffused intelligence and very second rate guidance and achievement? Is it any marvel that directly we are tested by such a new development as that of aeroplanes or airships we show ourselves in comparison with the more braced-up nations of the Continent backward, unorganised, unimaginative, unenterprising?"

He maintains that the present European situation *vis-a-vis* the principal source of danger-Germany-is temporary an that if we can avert war with that country for twenty years we shall never have to fight her. The German has filled up his country and his birthrate approaches his maximum of population. On the other the Slav can increase and multiply for another hundred years. Behind the Slavs are what Mr. Wells calls the colossal possibilities of Asia. On the day when Germany is fully awake we may count the Western European Armageddon as "off" and consider the greater needs that will arise. "As Germany faces round eastward again as she must do before very long, we shall find India resuming its former central position in our ideas of international politics. With India we may pursue one of two policies: we may keep her divided and inefficient for war as she is at present and hold her and own her and defend her as a prize or we may arm her and assist her development into a group of quasi-independent English speaking States—in which case she will become our partner and possibly at last even our senior partner. When in the year 1933 or thereabouts we are shaping our preparations for a possible campaign, not now contemplated, all our present stuff will be on the scrap-heap. What will not be on the scrap-heap will be such enterprise and special science and inventive power as we have got together. That is versatile." Mr. Wells, as we do not now learn for the first time, is an enthusiastic believer in aviation. On this subject I have received a further interesting communication from Sir George Birdwood. Sir George writes:—"The three articles by Mr. Herbert George Wells, in the *Daily Mail* on the subject of Air-Craft have not in the least shaken my contention, that the Government of this country should, as far as it can be safely and comfortably done, leave it to other countries to incur the frightful initial expenses the latter are already incurring on the experiments for the perfection of their new mechanisms for each other's destruction. One point for immediate consideration Mr. Wells does indeed make, and that is the desirability of our constructing waterplanes, to be carried by our warships for the purpose of attacking the warships of any enemy attacking us. That is a thoroughly practical suggestion to which immediate effect should be given. But the residue of the matter of his articles, al

(*Continued on page* 13).

# The Bombay Gazette
## LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913.


## OUR SERIAL STORY.

### 'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

### CHAPTER XV.

THE DESERT AWAKES.

The march Royson had undertaken was a trying one. The desert runs to extremes, and at that season the thermometer varied a hunderd degrees between noon and midnight. When the sun dipped behind the hills, a tense darkness fell on the land. This impenetrable pall is peculiar to Egypt; probably it suggested to Moses, that ninth plauge where with he afflicted the subjects of that stubborn Pharaoh. Though this "darkness may be felt" yields, as a rule, to the brilliance of the stars after half an hour's duration, while it lasts a lighted match cannot be seen beyond a distance of ten or twelve feet. It is due in all likelihood, to the rapid radiation of surface heat. When the cold air has robbed sand and rock of the temperature acquired from the broiling sun, the atmosphere clears, and the desert reveals itself again in the gloomy monotone of night.

It may reasonably be supposed that the excess of humidity which caused the remarkable mirage of the afternoon helped to continue the "black hour," as the Arabs term it far beyond its ordinary limits. Hence it was nearly ten o'clock, when Royson quitted the camp on his self-imposed task. To all outward semblance he differed not a jot from the two Arabs who accompanied him. A burnous and hood covered his khaki riding costume. He bestrode a powerful camel nearly eight feet high. Like his companions he carried a slung rifle; a haversack and water-bottle completed his equipment. His size alone distinguished him from Abdur Kad'r and Sheik Hussain of Kenneh, the latter being a man whom Abdul Kad'r had selected as best fitted to win his way unquestioned into the Italian camp. Royson's Arab dress was intended to secure the party from espionage, while they travelled towards Suleiman's Well. When they neared it, he would throw aside the burnous. His pith helmet was on his saddle, but the Arab hood enabled him to dispense with it by night.

The older Arab led; behind him rode Royson. Hussain brought up the rear. In this fashion they climbed the slight rise of the wide valley which sheltered the expedition. They had gone some three hundred yards, and the leader was scanning the horizon for a gap through which the track passed; when they were all amazed to hear Miss Fenshawe's clear voice:—

"I thought you were never coming, Mr. Royson," she said. "I was on the point of going back to my tent, but I caught the grumbling of your camels. Then I knew that you had really made a start."

After the first gasp of wonder and delight. Dick slipped to the ground. He narrowly avoided a spiteful bite from his unwilling conveyance, but he handed the single rein to Abdur Kad'r and hastened towards a rock in whose shadow stood Irene, garbed and cloaked, so that she was scarcely discernible.

"I cannot tell you how glad I'am to see you, Miss Fenshawe," he cried, "yet, in the same breath, I must protest against your wandering so far from the camp. Are you alone!"

"You may be sure of that, otherwise I should not be here," She laughed cheerfully, for the escapade had in it a spice of adventure, and she wished to give it a lighter turn."

"Then you have news for me."

"No you heard all that passed today. Since then my grand father has refused to discuss the affair. As a result, Mrs. Haxton and the Baron were snappy during dinner. In fact they were unendurable, and I was delighted when they left us."

"It is a hateful thing to have to lecture you," he said coming nearer, and trying to peer into her face, "but you know you ought not to take this risk. It is too venturesome. I think that this section of the desert is fairly clear of any real danger, so far as prowling Bedouins are concerned, but there are other—unpleasant neighbours—in the shape of snakes and scorpions—"

"I am wearing riding boots," she interrupted. "And I shall soon relieve your anxiety by returning to my hammock. Pray don't trouble about me, Mr. Royson. I have waylaid you with a purpose. It is too late now. I suppose, to dissuade you from carrying out a useless and absurd journey, but I do ask not you to commit the further folly of sacrificing your own life, and, perhaps, the lives of others, in the mistaken belief that you are serving Mr. Fenshawe's interests.

Though she strove to speak in a tone of conventional friendliness, her voice shook a little. Dick was profoundly moved. It seemed to him suddenly that the burnous he wore exercised a stifling effect on him. He threw it off, and it fell unheeded to the loose stones at his feet. The girl laughed again, somewhat tremulously.

"What of those nasty creatures against which you warned me a moment ago?" she exclaimed. "Or is it that your disguise has become unbearable? You make an astonishingly tall Arab, Mr. Royson. I should have picked you out anywhere."

That wayward heart of Dick's drove a hot flood of colour to his face, but he still held mastery over his tongue.

"Why do you think I am likely to run into danger?" he asked. For an instant his calmness misled her. She had grown accustomed to his habit of self-restrain, and looked for nothing else.

"Because you would dare anything rather than fail," she said. "You would ride alone into the midst of a thousand enemies if you thought that thereby you could attain your ends. And I want to assure you that I—that Mr. Fenshawe—would object most strenuously to your incurring any real peril for the sake of the worthless people who have brought us to Africa, on a wild-goose chase. By all means secure for us any possible information that can be obtained through the Arabs, but I came here, because—because I shall feel happier if you promise me—that you will avoid this man Alfieri and his friends. Did you see the look on Baron von Kerber's face to-day? I never before realised what the hunger for gold meant. He would kill any one who barred his path. I could read his very soul. And—and—it frightened me. So you must come back safely, Mr. Royson, for I have confidence in you, and Captain Stump, but I am terrified of what may happen, if von Kerber tells the others the story of the treasure, and promises them a large share of it should it be found."

"I had not thought of that," said Dick simply. Indeed, his mind was not at all occupied just then with von Kerber's scheming.

"So I imagined. And that is why I stole out of my tent, and waited here. I was sure you would agree with me that the really important thing is our speedy return to the yacht. It is the only possible course. My grandfather never intended to gain his ends by armed force, and von Kerber is assuredly dreaming of that at this moment."

"I begin to see your point of view," said he, forcing himself to answer her words, though his brain was weaving other phrases. "Even if I discover that Alfieri is digging up those precious camel-loads it will be best for all parties that his success should be minimized."

"Yes, yes" she cried eagerly. "That is my meaning. I do not care what happens so long as we all reach Pajuar Then let the Baron and Mrs. Haxton do as they choose. Even if they want to borrow our money and our goods and chattels for the purposes of a second expedition, I shall be the first to support the idea."

"You are not longing, then for a sight of the Shepan wealth?"

"No. I hate the very thought of it. It is—blood-stained. Oh, Mr. Royson, everything now depends on you. Please contrive matters, so that we shall travel to the coast without delay. That is all. You understand me, I think. It only remains for me to wish you good-bye and God-speed."

She moved a little apart, but Dick's left hand caught her by the shoulder.

"No, Irene, that is not all, he whispered. "I am going now, and I shall return to you, God willing, within thirty-six hours, and before I go, I want to kiss you."

He could feel the quiver that shook her slender frame at the unexpectedness of it. She uttered a startled cry, and wondered if she had heard aright, but she yielded to the clasp of an encircling arm. Perhaps she lifted her face in sheer amazement; be that as it may, Dick kissed her, not once, but many times."

"May Heaven guard you, and keep you, sweetheart," he said, brokenly. "You know that I love you. You have known it many a day, but I forced myself to be silent because I was proud. Now, my pride has given way to the joy (of whispering that I love you. To-morrow that stubborn pride of mine may rebuke me, and say that I had no right to take you to my heart to-night, but to-night my love laughs at all that idle pretence of money erecting a barrier between you and me. You are dearer to me than life, and why should I not tell you so? I wanted to meet you to-night, Irene. I made plaint to the stars when I did not see you at parting. Now that you are here, I find myself at the gates of Paradise. Yet you must leave me now dear one. Let me carry the fragrance of your kiss upon my lips until the dawn. Then, in the chill of morning when cold reason chides me, I shall refuse to listen to her, for I shall remember that Irene kissed me."

The girl clung to him during a blissful instant.

"Oh!" she sighed, and "Oh?" again, as though her heart was throbbing its life out. Then she murmured:—

"You have not even asked me if I loved you, King Dick?"

With that she glanced up at him," and placed both hands on his shoulders,

"No," he said, "I only asked you to kiss me. I shall ask for your love when I may come without reproach and ask you to be my wife."

"Dick," she said, with adorable shyness, "it is not yet to-morrow."

He strained her to his breast. Their lips met again rapturously.

"Oh, my sweet," he said, "has ever man received more angelic answer to a question that filled his heart with longing throughout many days?"

"Yet you are leaving me, and of your own accord."

"Irene, you too are proud. Would you have me return now?"

"No. I know that fate has chosen you to decide our fortunes. Go, Dick but come back to me in safety, or my poor little heart will break."

Then, as though afraid of her own weakness, she threw herself from his arms and hurried away towards the camp. He stood motionless, listening to her footsteps, and his soul sang blithe canticles the while. At last, when assured that she was within her tent, he picked up the discarded burnous, strode to the waiting camels, and quickly the desert enfolded him and his dreams in its great silence.

And Dick thanked the desert for its kindliness, which had made possible that which was beyond credence. In London, how could a poverty-stricken outcast dare to raise his eyes to the patrician heiress? He remembered that first glance of hers, and the tactful way in which she had discriminated between the man who might be glad of a sovereign for the service he had rendered, and him who would value a woman's thanks far beyond gold. And then, with what quiet dignity she had ignored his fierce repudiation of von Kerber's offer of recompense. In that bitter hour how might he foresee the turn of fortune's wheel, which, in two short months, would bring that dainty girl to his lover's embrace! How delightful it was to hear his nickname from her lips! King Dick! Well, such bold wooing ran in the blood, and it would go hard with any man, whether Frank or Saracen who barred the way between him and his chosen lady. What if her grandfather were fifty times a millionaire! What had millions to do with love? Precious little, quoth Richard, if all he had read of rich men's lives were even partly true. He had a twinge or two, when he reflected that, at present, he occupied the position of second mate on Fenshawe's yacht. He pictured himself asking the old gentleman for Irene's hand in marriage and being told that he was several sorts of a lunatic. But the memory of Irene's kisses rendered her grandfather's anticipated wrath quite bearable, and Dick laughed aloud at the joy and folly of it all, until Sheikh Abdur Kad'r was moved to say—sharply—

"At night, in the desert, Effendi, the ears carry further than the eyes, so it behoves us to make no more noise with our tongues than our camels make with their feet."

They journeyed slowly until a wondrous amber light first flooded the eastern horizon, and then tinted the opposite hills with pink coral. Soon, rainbow shades of blue and green began to blend with the pink, and the undulating plateau they were traversing revealed with startling suddenness its scattered rocks and patches of loose stones. The camels were urged into a lurching trot, and thirty miles were covered in less time than it had taken to travel eight during the dark hours.

Beyond a few gazelles, a pair of marabout storks, and a troupe of jackals, they saw no living creature. But they took every precaution against surprise. If others were on the march, they meant to discover the fact before they were themselves seen. So when the ground was practicable, they crossed the skyline at top speed, hastened through the intervening valley, and crept in Indian file to the next crest.

The Bisharin camels had long ceased to utter their unavailing growls. Such reasoning powers as they possessed told them that they must take the best of a bad business, as the Lords of creation on their backs meant to reach their allotted destination without reference to the outraged feeligns of three-illused animals who had been deprived of a night's rest. Now, a camel has been taught, by long experience, that the legitimate end of march is supplied by something in the shape of an oasis, no matter how slight may be its store of prickly bushes and wiry grass. Therefore these Bisharin brethrin must have felt something akin to surprise when they were tethered and fed in a rock-strewn wady which offered neither food nor water. Animals and men had to depend on the supplies they had carried thither. Shelter, of course, there was none—and at nine o'clock the sun was already high in the heavens.

One unhappy beast made a tremendous row when Hussain mounted him again after a brief respite, and bade him by moving. Nevertheless, protest was useless and only led to torture. Finally squealing and weeping, the camel moved off, while his erstwhile sympathisers regarded him blandly and unmoved, seeing that they were not disturbed, but permitted to munch in peace, the remains of a meal. Hussain was soon out of sight. According to Abdur Kad'r's calculations, the Italian camp was, in the centre of the next important valley. At the utmost it was three miles distant, and Hussain's presence early in the forenoon would be more readily accounted for, if he put in an appearnce on a camel that was obviously leg-weary.

Royson had given the man explicit instructions. If questioned, he was to state the actual facts—that an Englishman and himself with one other Arab, had made a forced march from the nearest oasis that his exhausted companions were resting at no great distance, and that he purposed returning to them with a replenished water-bag and some food for their camels. But, amid the bustle of a large encampment, it was more likely that his arrival would pass unnoticed save by his brother Arabs. In that event, he could satisfy their curiosity without going into details, ascertain whether or not Abdullah the Spear-Thrower was among them and by keeping his eyes and ears open, learn a good deal as to the progress effected by Alfieri in the work of exploration.

By hook or by crook, he must endeavour to return before sundown—if accompanied by Abdullah, so much the better. Then, having learnt his news, they could decide on the next step to be taken. Perhaps, if Abdullah came, they would be able to rejoin the expedition without further trouble.

After Hussain's departure, Royson and Abdur Kad'r disposed themselves to rest. Utilizing camel clothes as *tentes d'abri*, they snatched a couple of hours of uneasy sleep; but the heat and insects drove even the seasoned sheikh to rebellion, and, by mid-day, both men preferred the hot air, and sunshine to the sweltering, shade of the stuffy cloths.

Irene was right when she said that Dick had made a great advance with his Arabic. He was master of many words of every-day use, and had also learnt a number of connected phrases. Abdur Kad'r knew some French. These joint attainments enabled them to carry on a conversation.

The Arab, with the curiosity of all men who do not read books, sought information as to life in big cities, and Royson amused himself by depicting the marvels of London. A limited vocabulary, no less than the dense ignorance of his guide on such topics as railways, electricity, paved streets, cabs, and other elements of existence in towns rendered the descriptions vague. Suddenly, the sheikh broke in on Dick's laboured recital with a query that gave the conversation an extraordinary turn.

"If you have so many remarkable things in your own land, Effendi, what do you seek here?" he asked, waving a lean hand in comprehensive sweep. "This is no place for the town-bred men like the Hakim Effendi, nor for two such women as those who travel with us. You have ridden three hundred kilometres across the desert, and for what? To find five hills, says the Hakim. May Allah be praised that rich men should wish to spend so much money for so foolish a reason."

"But the Hakim Effendi believes that there is an oasis marked by five hills somewhere in this district, and, were he to find it, we would dig, and perhaps discover some ancient articles buried there, articles of small value to the world generally, but highly prized by those who understand their history."

"I know this desert as you know those streets you have been telling me of," said Abdur Kad'r, and there is no oasis marked by five hills. You have seen every camping ground between here and Pajura. There is but one other track, an old caravan road from the sea, which crosses our present line a few kilometres to the south. We passed it last night in the dark. It has only four wells. The nearest one is called the Well of Moses, the next the Well of the Elephant—"

"Why should you Arabs have a Well of Moses?" asked Dick smiling. "It is not thought that Moses ever wandered in this locality, is it?"

"We respect Moses and all the prophets," said Abdur Kad'r seriously. He smoked in silence for a minute, seeming searching his memory for something that had escaped it.

"Is it true," he demanded doubtingly, "that once upon a time many of the hills gave forth fire and smoke as from a furnace."

"Quite true. Volcanoes we call them. All these mountains have volcanic origin."

"Then a moulvie whom I met once did not lie to me. He said that seven little mounds which stand near that well had been known to vomit ashes and flame; thus they came to be called the Seven-Branched Candlestick of Moses. I suppose the well took the prophet's name in that way. Who knows?"

Royson had learnt of late how to school his face. Long practice under the wichery of Irene's eyes, and Mrs. Haxton's ceaseless scrutiny enabled him now to conceal the lightning flash of inspiration that fired his intelligence. An old caravan road from the sea, a road that led to the Nile, with its forth stopping place made notable by seven tiny cones of an extinct volcano—surely that had the ring of actuality about it! Von Kerber had confessed to altering figures and distances on the papyrus—was this an instance?—were the "hills" they sought not five, but seven in number? What an amazing thing it would be, if this gaunt old sheikh held the clue to the burial place of the treasure! It must have been on the tip of his tongue ever since they met him, yet the knowledge was withheld solely on account of Von Kerber's secretive methods. Had he told Abdur Kad'r that he was searching for an oasis sheltered by seven hills, it was almost quite certain that the Well of Moses would, at least, have been mentioned as the only locality offering a remote resemblance to that which he sought. Some how Dick felt that he had stumbled on to the truth. Though tingling with excitement, he managed to control his voice.

"You say it is four marches from here to the sea?" he asked.

"Five, Effendi. There are four wells, but each is thirty or thirty-five kilometres from the other. At one time, I have been told, many "kafilas" came that way, but the trade was killed by goods being carried in ships to other points, while it is recorded among my people that the curse of Allah fell on the land, and blighted it, and the trees died, and the streams dried up, until it became as you now see it."

Dick lit a fresh cigarette, and blew a great cloud of smoke before his eyes, lest the observant Arab should read the thoughts that made them glisten.

"Let us suppose," he said slowly, "that Fenshawe Effendi decided to make for the sea, by that shorter road, there would be no difficulty in doing it?"

"Difficulty!" re-echoed the sheikh, "it might cost us many lives. A few men, leading spare camels with water-bags, might get through in safety, but it would be madness to attempt it with a big caravan. By the Prophet's beard, I did not like the prospect of this present march, though I knew there was water and food in plenty in Suleman's Well. What, then, would happen if we found every well on the eastern road dry as a lime-kiln?"

"Yet you have been that way, you say?"

"Once, when I was young. But we were only a few Arabs, with a long string of camels."

"Did you find water?"

"Malish"—I have forgotten. It is so long ago."

Royson rose to his feet and stretched himself. He wondered what Alfieri was disinterring at Suleman's Well, if the region of Ælius Gallus had followed the old world route described by the Arab. Perhaps it was all a mad dream, and these latest development, but an added trick of fantasy. Abdur Kad'r, looking up at him, chuckled softly.

(To be continued.)

## DRESS AT THE HAYMARKET.

Even when the Japanese in "Typhoon" set aside Western garments to wear those of their own country, their costumes are subdued. And though it be true that a beautiful hanging of satin provides one brilliant mass of colour to the scene, everything else in the first two acts appears almost dull in tone when contrasted with the vivid hues adopted by Miss Mabel Hackney as Helene.

Each of these dresses is naturally somewhat outree in effect. The first is of satin in a bright shade of cerise. It is quaintly embroidered with gold, the embroidery forming a sort of cuirass with a tiny basque. The neck is cut out in a round; and here the same decoration of gold is repeated, though in quite slight touches, and is surmounted by a narrow band of green velvet. The skirt is full at the waist and narrows towards the feet; and it is slit at each side, as if for pockets, and so enables Helene to put in her hands and stretch out the skirt to give it the effect of Turkish trousers. The hat worn with it is of unrelieved black and is, of course, smart and coquettish in shape.

The dress worn in the second act is of some soft silken material in flame-colour patterned with gold. It is draped with long folds, gathered up in front over a flounce of gold lace, and sweeping away to the train at the back. The corsage is of fine lace embroidered with gold and ornamented with tassels which hang in front of the wide draped sleeves. With this dress is worn a narrow black hat arranged with a crown of red and white brocaded satin and finished with an aigrette in red.

In the first act Miss Marjorie Waterlow as Therese is quietly dressed in grey with a note of orange introduced in the short sash end, which falls from the waist at the side. The skirt is draped, and the bodice is arranged with a soft fichu in white ninon or tulle. A hat of black velvet, with crown of white satin, completes the costume. In the third act Miss Waterlow contributes a vivid note of red to the drab surroundings of the judge's room. For her dress is almost scarlet in hue, and its only relief is a deep frill of black chiffon on the corsage, though a touch of orange is seen in the brocade at the waist. The same brocade provides the soft crown of the hat, but the latter is fashioned with an upturned brim of black straw.

"VANITY" DRESSES AT THE GLOBE.

All the prettiest dresses in the new play naturally fall to the share of Vanity (Miss Ethel Irving. Among them is one of palest pink charmeuse, very daintily arranged with velings of white chiffon and relieved by touches of pale blue and heliotrope. A wide band of heliotrope satin is carried all round the foot of the skirt, and another confines the waist and is tied at the back with a flat bow and tails. The hat worn with this dress is of pale pink straw, woven with a black border to the brim and trimmed with a wreath of ivy-leaves and berries and a large tuft of pink feathers. A knot of pale blue and pink roses is tucked into the waist-belt, and two tiny sprays of the same flowers are set at the foot of the dress.

A grey crepe de Chine corduroy, worn by Miss Irving, is simply designed with a very slightly draped skirt, fastened at the waist by a folded band of grey satin, which is tied beneath the left shoulder with a full upstanding bow and short straight end. There is also a panel at the back of the skirt, and at each side two oval-shaped patch-pockets break the straight line. The full corsage is fitted with a deep yoke at the back, and is cut out at the neck, where it is finished with a collar of embroidered muslin. The hat is of beige-coloured straw turned up with a wide irregular brim and trimmed with a large upstanding purple feather.

A third dress, which Vanity merely looks at but does not wear, is of cerise coloured satin crepe. The decollete bodice is of white net, worked with gold beads, upon which one point of the satin is allowed to rest; and one sleeve is of the same material, while the other is of cerise-coloured chiffon, patterned with gold. The chiffon and satin both reappear in the graceful draperies of the long skirt; and the waist is confined by a chenille cord, below which the satin is caught up by three large rosettes.

Miss Bidwell wears a pretty though simple dress of pale Nankin blue crepe de Chine fastened with large crystal buttons. And Miss Kemp has a very smart tailor-made of old gold poplin corduroy. A hat of black straw with a yellow brim and a stiff aigrette of twisted yellow tulle accompanies this dress.

## TRUE.

Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if anyone could tell her what a ground hog was.

Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Carl, you may tell us what a ground hog is,"

"Pease, ma'am, its a sausage."

## A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

Manager—"I can't do a thing with Smith, the new clerk. I've had him in three departments, and he dozes all day long."

Proprietor—"Put him at the pyjama counter and fasten this card on him—"Our night-clothes are of such superior quality that even the clerk who sells them cannot keep awake."

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## POLICING THE EMPIRE.

VII.

### POLICING A GREAT WILDERNESS.

BY

ALBERT DORRINGTON.

Author of "The Children of the Cloven Hoof," etc.

A police patrol which covers nearly 3,000,000 square miles is surely one of the amazing features of modern civilisation! The "beat" measured from north to south runs about 1,971 miles, while its east to west watch-line extends 2,400! It is safe to assert that the troopers of the various Commonwealth State departments have traversed, at one time or other, almost every unsurveyed square league.

Although the Australian police may be more concerned with the crime statistics of the five State capitals, their operations extend to the uttermost cape and mountain range when the occasion warrants.

In a land where the ache of desolation quivers over unending leagues of salt bush, the difficulties of police administration are manifest. It would seem to the uninitiated, that, in certain remote districts, a man might kill his brother with impunity, their being no witness to the deed save the carrion birds or the dingoes that flee at sight of man.

To scour this wilderness in their efforts to track some long-wanted criminal is the constant duty of the Australian mounted police. Often in the night, a message comes over the wires that sends a raw young trooper alone on the heels of a fast vanishing gang of cattle thieves. He may gain assistance as he rides on armed with sword and carbine, but, in the meantime, he must keep in touch with the well-mounted marauders until reinforced.

A glance at any map of Australia, reveals stretches of unpeopled territory wherein the millions of Germany or France, might be settled without in any way disturbing the eternal silence of the interior!

On his eastern "beat," the lonely police patrol faces the everlasting thunder belts of the Pacific ocean, or the jungle clad promontories of the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches a full thousand miles into the tropics!

AN EXCITING BEAT.

The northern limit which embraces the Queensland seaboard often proves an exciting beat. Around this splendid promontory have gathered the junks and praus of innumerable Malay and Chinese adventurers. They come in quest of pearl and trepang, or whatever the rich shell-preserves of Torres have to offer. They bring opium and soft words for the crews of the working luggers, exchanging the pernicious drug for gems filched from the company's schooners in the offing.

Standing on some palm-clad islet, washed by the warm tides of the Barrier Reef, one may observe a white-painted police launch flitting in and out the close huddled pearling fleet, pausing here and there to overhaul some suspicious looking craft anchored on the edge of the bank.

It may happen that a valuable pearl has gone missing or may be a diver has fouled an air tube. In the latter case, death is instantaneous, and the huge helmeted figure is quickly drawn to the surface. The police overhaul the diving gear to assure themselves that carelessness on the part of schooner master or assistants was not the cause of the man's death.

The ways of the Chinese opium smuggler defy detection During a long residence in Port Darwin, the writer knew of a group of Chinese egg merchants who amassed wealth at a rate which aroused the suspicions of the resident police. For three years the local commissioner had striven to deal with the illicit traffic in opium which appealed to centre mysteriously about the offices of the afore-mentioned egg-merchants. The drug was distributed wholesale, across the various State borders into Townsville and Mackay, and as far south as Rockhampton, where it was bought by the keepers of the various hasheesh dens and gambling syndicates.

One day a trooper named Hannigan, from Thursday Island, noticed a broken egg lying between the planks of the jetty He was interested in the black sticky mass which exuded from the broken shell Examining it he found that the shell was made of plaster and that the sticky substance within was pure opium. The following day the offices of the Chinese egg-merchants were rushed by the police. Whole consignments of eggs were smashed open revealing hundreds of ounces of the costly drug. After that the Chinese egg-agency took a well deserved rest in Cooktown gaol!

The pay of a trooper varies from six to nine shillings per day with a lodging allowance, in lieu of barracks, amounting to £26 a year.

THE BLACK TRACKER.

Turning south beyond the Diamentina river, one enters the Queensland cattle belt, where the great herds wander over spinifex and grass country. Here the cattle-duffer and brand-faker are wont to play their craft. At odd seasons, stray mobs of steers are secretly rounded up and driven into almost inassessible hiding places until their brands are altered, and they can be marketed with safety and profit.

Here begins the hardest of all police work. Day and night the young trooper must ride on their tracks to face alone, perhaps, in some mountain defile or gully, a band of cattle thieves whose identity is unknown to him. And it may happen that the citizens of Melbourne or Sydney may read, some weeks later of a young trooper being found at Dingo Pass with bullet marks on his skull, his bones clean picked by dingoes and carrion birds. The stolen cattle will by that time have been safely marketed and the thieves on their way to one of the big Southern towns.

The achievements of the Australian black trackers are without parallel in the world's police history. The black tracker is often recruited from some wandering tribe of aboriginals on account of his skill in reading earth-signs and impressions left in the bush by runaway cattle thieves and evaders of the law. Nature has endowed the Australian black with a superhuman sense of sight combined with almost satanic powers of endurance in tracking criminals to earth.

The hunted desperado may cross auriferous country, where the leaving of a footprint would appear impossible. Yet the native tracker will follow in his footsteps with scarcely a glance at the ground. Hoof prints invisible to the, white man's eye, in sand-stone country are picked out readily by the smiling black fellow as he kneels for a moment to scan a few hoof-powdered grains of stone or sand. And the chase begins with no more hope for the criminal than a rabbit has against a stoat or weasel.

It has been said that the trained white police officer becomes equally expert, in the science of tracking, as his black assistant. I have yet to meet the white trooper who can indicate the exact spot, where a handkerchief has fallen on a sun-hardened strip of earth, or follow, with certainty, the microscopic trail of a lizard or iguana over a reef-strewn area!

Criminals fleeing into the vast interior have resorted to many curious devices in their efforts to cover their tell-tale tracks One favourite method is to walk backwards, dusting the hard earth with a tree branch, thus obliterating their foot impressions as they seek to gain a favourable start from the dreaded pursuer.

PATROLLING A GOLD-FIELD.

Police work in Australia, is as varied as it is exciting. From watching a tribe of cattle spearing natives somewhere on the Cape York Peninsula, they may be called upon to patrol a newly-located gold-field, hundredsof miles, distant, and restore order among ten or twenty-thousand miners flung together on the edge of a great wilderness. In this work the services of the black police are never requistioned, for no white Australian would tolerate interference on the part of a uniformed aboriginal.

During the first weeks of the "rush," the gold warden and his subordinates have a busy time. The bitter feuds and contentions arising out of ignorance of the mining laws have to be dealt with promptly and without favour. The warden becomes all powerful, regulating the issue of licences, punishing claim-jumpers, and mine thieves, adjudicating wherever questions of forfeiture or leases are in dispute, and enforcing his verdict, very often at the point of the carbine.

The stories of the gold thefts from the big mines would fill a volume. Although in some cases the men are searched on arriving at the surface the leakages from the annual gold returns are often enormous. To trap the thieves is a difficult affair. Sometimes the shift bosses and searchers are in league with the men, and a constant stream of gold passes surruptitiously from the mine. In one year a Westralian syndicate lost £20,000 in this way, until a couple of plain clothes police, working in the mine, discovered some of the miners in the act of rolling coarse grains of gold into their candles. These candle ends were collected secretly, at the week end, by one of the shift bosses, and carried from the mine without a question being asked The job of warming out sixty or seventy ounces of gold from a bucket full of candle ends was simple enough. And the operators waxed fat until the trick was discovered. A general dismissal of all hands followed, while the ring-leaders received each a severe term of penal servitude. Candle butts were never afterwards permitted to leave that mine.

Although bushranging is a thing of the past the modern Australian gold field provides the mounted constabulary with plenty of work. The illicit gold buyers and grog purveyors are always present in large numbers. In the quiet of the tropic night the patrol may come jangling down the lines of tents to deal with a drunken mob of gamblers, or to escort the big gold train as it swings into the desert from the sleeping town.

ON ERRANDS OF MERCY.

The duties of the Australian Mounted Police do not end with the bringing of lawless desperadoes to justice. In far outlying districts he is supposed to be an authority on agriculture, poultry, farming, christening babies and bush weddings. In the Maranoa district I once met a much-worried trooper riding like the wind to purchase a wedding ring for an anxious couple residing in a back-block settlement, the nearest jeweller being 300 miles away!

Probably the mounted police and troopers are seen at their best when out on some errand of mercy. It often happens, during the long hot summer, that the child of a settler may wander from the homestead into the impenetrable jungle. In Australia, children have been known to cover great distances before exhaustion sets in. In the Barcaldine district, quite recently, a child of four years was found, by the black trackers, in the ranges, thirty miles from the home, apparently none

(Continued on page 10.)

# WHERE MY CARAVAN HAS RESTED.

## BY DOROTHY BAIRD.

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"I don't think married woman ought to have a profession. The home is her profession!"

The words were spoken with all the arrogance of youth. Estelle wondered if the young man at her side had thought out the proposition for himself, or if he was merely mounting his father's opinions on the subject.

"I am sorry to hear you are so old-fashioned," she said, and her voice was cold, because his arrogance hurt her.

"It isn't merely old-fashioned," retorted the youth. "It is a matter of right and wrong. Surely you don't think it is right for a woman to give up her time to a profession when she has a house—perhaps a family—to attend to."

"It entirely depends on the circumstances—and the profession," replied Estelle, and now her voice was so constrained that it's coldness struck even through the ardour of the boy.

"Not at all," he replied, and there was petulance in his manner. "I can't see how it can make any difference. A woman's sphere is her home."

Estelle sighed. She was weary of such platitudes, and because she loved the lad who uttered them, they wearied and hurt her all the more.

"Yet I know of many homes which are supported by the wife," she said quietly.

"Then the man's a rotter."

"Or an invalid."

"Oh, if you take extreme cases——"

"I am not taking extreme cases." The girl spoke earnestly now. She was arguing for more than her opinions, she was arguing for her happiness. "If you fell in love with a woman who had a profession—let us say with an actress—would you except her to give it up if she married you?"

"Certainly. She must belong to me—me. Not half to me and half to the public."

"And if she were an artist?"

Alaric Johnson paused to consider. The girl's logic hit him hard. "I don't know," he said at last. "Painting is so different. It need not absorb entirely——".

Estelle turned away.

"Oh Alaric, how blind you are! Don't you see that if a woman is an artist she will reveal herself, her whole soul, to the world in her work, no matter if she is actress, author, painter or singer——"

The last word came with an effort. That was the profession for which she was training.

He had his ideal of womanhood, and long ago he had made up his mind that in Estelle Vernon he had found it. That night, the last of the Cambridge May Week, he had led her away from the college concert to the garden by the river, intending there to ask her the question that meant so much to both. Nor had he feared the answer. And then some demon had led them to this discussion, and one by one his hopes were falling to the ground.

"Estelle" he said at last. "You are going to be a singer. If you loved a man, would you not give it all up at his wish?"

He waited eagerly for his answer. It seemed ages before it came.

"No," she answered, very low. "I would not marry a man who asked it of me—because I should know he failed entirely to understand me."

She had clapsed her hands very tightly under her white cloak, and her face was turned away from the light towards the river, flowing dark and mysterious beyond the shadows of the bank. She knew that in those few words she had refused her happiness, yet she knew she could not have said otherwise without sacrificing her truth and loyalty of soul.

"What do you mean?" asked the youth, standing still.

"I mean," replied Estelle. "That my profession is as dear to me as is yours to you, and I have every whit as much right to liberty in pursuing it as you have. If a man understood me—the real me—he would know that I could never neglect home or husband—or child for my profession. To imagine it is to insult me."

"But you couldn't help it, Estelle."

"No, I couldn't with that sort of man. But with a man who would go hand in hand with me in my ambitions as I should go with him, it would be quite different."

Her voice was soft and very tender. She was calling up ideals which the last half hour had shattered. Alaric took courage.

"I can't understand you, dear," he said "But—I love you, Estelle—I thought you loved me. I know I'm not worthy—but for love's sake bear with me and my wishes—won't you, dear?"

"I can't," said Estelle, and her voice broke. "I can't."

Alaric turned away, trying to face his disappointment. It seemed to him that she cared more for her voice than for him.

"I'm sorry, Alaric," she pleaded softly. "But I can't help it. If only you knew, if only you could understand! You are asking me to give up part of my very self."

"There is nothing more to be said," he remarked stiffly. "I don't understand. To me, love is worth everything. Let us go back."

He was very young, and his pride was more deeply hurt than his love. It was the girl who suffered most. As she took his arm, and they threaded their way back to the inner "quad," bright with illuminations, gay with smartly-dressed women. Estelle wondered if she could be the same girl that had gone so gladly to the moonlit "garden quad" half an hour ago. For the future there was but her song and her ambition, and they must, they should, suffice.

* * * * * *

It was ten years before Estelle went to Cambridge again, and then suddenly she received an invitation from an old friend, daughter of the master, to go down and sing at St. Faith's May Week Concert. St. Faith's! Alaric Johnson's old college Yes, she would go—for old sake's sake she would go There would be pain and yet pleasure in visiting the University again.

Estelle had hidden her love for Alaric from all the world and not a single soul guessed that beneath the great singer's outward charm and gaiety there beat a heart that ached for a lost ideal.

As, perhaps, she had never looked so beautiful as on that night so she had never sung so magnificently. It was not only the voice, famed throughout the world, that enthralled, her hearers; it was the great soul of the woman, throbbing out, incomparably pure and majestic in Allitsen's "Song of Thanksgiving." For her recall she sang "Solvieg's Song," sang it very simply, yet with an aching intensity of love and prayer and faith. No wonder the audience applauded to the echo; no wonder that when they all went out into the illuminated quad for the interval, the undergraduates nearly mobbed her in their boyish enthusiasm. It was like a dream. Everything was just the same—the lights, the flowers, the fountain, the candles in every lattice round the old red quad.—the gay crowd, the merry laughter. It was as if the clock of her life had been put back ten years.

And then her friend touched her on the shoulder.

"Estelle, dear," she said, "I do not think you have met Mr. Johnson."

Estelle put out her hand with a little laugh. She hoped that Alaric had not noticed the quick flush that had swept her face and left it pale again. The mad, the unexpected had happened. She was hardly surprised, only her heart throbbed till she could scarcely speak.

"But Mr. Johnson and I need no introduction," she said. "We met years and years ago. Please don't count up the years, Mr. Johnson."

She hoped her voice sounded natural. The man's eyes were so searching in their gaze.

"I have no intention of doing so, Miss Vernon," he said gravely. "There are some things which in their weariness are best left uncounted."

"At least the years have not taught you the art of pleasant nothings," she retorted.

She spoke lightly. Only in this way could she speak without betraying herself. Not once in all the years had she regretted what she had done by the moonlit river. Her vigorous commonsense had told her that her's was too strong a nature to be linked to a man whose ideal was possession, not comradeship. But still her love remained true, still she hoped that as manhood brought knowledge and experience. Alaric's character would develop the nobility of which she had always felt it was capable.

He bowed. "Pleasant nothings do not come easily when one is suddenly presented to the most famous woman of the age," he said.

Her eyes searched his face swiftly and anxiously. Alaric, the man, was as handsome as Alaric the boy. The face was sadder, graver, than of old, but the lines told of strength, not fretfulness. She gave a little satisfied sigh and looked away.

"That is much better," she said.

"With great care and much coaching, you may make a ladies' man yet."

He could not help laughing, though it was obvious her flippancy annoyed him.

Estelle laughed also. "Take me back to the hall," she exclaimed. "I hear the violins tuning up."

He gravely gave her his arm, and her mind flew back to the time ten years ago, when she had come back for the second half of the concert, her heart so numbed and aching with grief. She wondered dully if he was married.

Her song: "Where my caravan has rested" came early, and she sang divinely. She forgot herself, forgot even Alaric in the song. She was just the gipsy girl, who, in strewing flowers at the cross roads to giude other caravaners chose those which had been dear to her and her lover, in the hope that they might, at last, bring her, her heart's desire.

"But if other lips have loved you
Shed no tear, and pass them by,
Shed no tear, and pass them by."

She refused an encore. The room seemed stifling, her whole being overstrung. She panted for the cool of the garden, the soft sigh of the river winding past the Backs, and she hurried out as soon as she could, fastening her cloak as she went. In her haste she broke one of the orchids at her bosom. For a moment she turned and looked at it, debating if she should pick it up. Then the words of her song came across her mind. Suppose Alaric—No, the idea was too wild. Yet, let the flower lie. The sentiment appealed to her that night.

So Estelle sped across the quad, past the fountain, into the shadow of the vaulted passage, leading to the garden quad. Hush! Footsteps! Somebody was following her. At the end of the passage, she turned and the light fell on her pursuer's face. It was Alaric. His face was very set and resolute, and in his hand he held the fatal orchid.

"Did you drop this?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered.

"Was it on purpose?"

His face forbade flippancy, yet Estelle hesitated. What was his object in asking? In vain she searched his face. It was merely resolute and stern, the dim light veiled the eyes. But, looking at it, she knew that she must tell the truth.

"I dropped it by accident," she said. "But I left it on the grass—on purpose."

"Thank God!"

And those two words told Estelle that her long probation was over, and she had come into her own.

Alaric drew her hand through his arm, and in silence led her to a seat overlooking the river. They were completely alone; the soft sigh of the wind in the trees, the lap of the water against the stones, the distant soft sound of the music, alone broke the stillness. He motioned her to sit down, but remained standing before her, like an advocate waiting to plead.

"Estelle," he said, "let us understand one another. May I tell you about myself?"

She nodded; she could not speak.

"Ten years ago I told you I loved you and it was true. I love you still; I have never ceased to love you. It was only my pride that stood between—a bloated sense of my own importance, a misunderstanding of love. You understood—you did the only thing you could do. You did right, not counting the cost.

"But for a time my hurt pride helped me. I plunged into work and won early success. But through it all your memory haunted me. I wondered if you knew, if you heard, if you cared.

"Then I saw life, its bitter, its sorbid, hideous side, and in comparison you shone more wonderfully bright. Yet I did not dare to come and tell you so. Your life was far removed from mine. Perhaps—other lips—had—more right.

"Once I went to hear you. It was an opera, in Italian, which I don't understand, I am not really musical, and I came away dis appointed. Your voice I fell was plorious; but you—you in that part were a sealed book to me.

"So the years passed till to-night. I was here by mere chance. I came down to find out something bearing upon a case and looked up a friend, now Fellow here. I had even forgotten it was May Week, but the old fascination of the 'Varsity caught at me, and I stayed. Not till he took me into Hall to-night, did I know that you were here.

"Then, oh, Estelle. I am a poor chap at talking about myself. I shall make a mess of describing what happened. But when you sang, you showed me yourself, your dear, true self—and myself, and love. I knew that a woman who could stand there, and in all sincerity use her voice to thank God for life and love as you did, must be noble in heart and soul. All my petty doubts and arrogancies fell away. Such as you had a right to the full liberty of true love—you could never use it all.

"And when you sang 'Solvieg's Song' I knew I would give my very soul to be the man you prayed for. I dared not hope, yet I felt I had rather be dead, waiting for you beyond, than learn I had no chance.

"And then it seemed to me that in your last song you had a message for me. You were flippant in the interval—it was the only way for you. How could you tell my thoughts, my life? But in your longing, your wistfulness, I felt I knew what was in your heart. I could not stay. I came out to while away the time till the end of the concert, when I hoped——. Then I found your flower and I followed here.

"Estelle!—Estelle!"

She rose at the cry—for it was a cry from the man's very soul—and held out her hands to his.

"Then— no other lips?"

"Did I pass it by?" his whispered.

(To be End.)

# "THE INFERIOR SEX" AT THE COMEDY.

When a rich young man who has renounced woman and has started on a long cruise in his steam-yacht to finish his magnum opus, "The Inferior Sex," finds himself compelled to succour a maiden in distress the end is already in sight. He will be rude in a gentlemanly way, he will protest against this unwarrantable interference with his life's work, and he may denounce the young woman for allowing herself to drift about in the channel in a soul-westerly gale. She, in her turn, may be as rude as only a maiden in distress picked up in an open boat knows how to be, and if she pits woman's ingratitude against man's selfishness there is less difficulty in crying quits and making a match of it before the liner answers the signal of distress, and carries her off to get her trousseau for the marriage. Mr. Frank Stayton has imagined all this in the play which in April 4 inaugurated Messrs. Kenneth Douglas and Carl Leyel's season at the Comedy Theatre. He has let his fancy run even further, and his maiden in distress is just as impossible a young person as the selfish hero is an impossible young man.

Charles Winslow would naturally have resented Eve Addison's intrusion into the only cabin on the yacht, but would he have shown himself such an insufferable bore and made the girl feel so hopelessly in the way? But did she after all experience any such feeling; we wonder. She was eccentric, it is true, got into his bed without removing her wet clothes, strewed his wardrobe on the floor; and generally behaved herself like a very rude young person abusing the grudging hospitality of a very rude young man. Moreover, she expected him to put the yacht about and at once take her back to land, while he determined to pursue his straight and selfish course across the ocean. Fortunately she was a novelist as well as a woman, and novelists have ideas, even romantic ones, like schoolboys. She planned to make the crew mutiny, Winslow's man was in the plot (as he expressed it. "I would fetch strawberry ices from——for you, miss") and when they took her at her word, and stormed the cabin for the brandy which was not in kegs under the floor, and for the gold which was not in the locker, things got serious, so serious that Eve used a revolver and shot Winslow in the leg. However, the mutineers were imprisoned under hatches while the yacht rode helpless on the ocean, and the mad young couple, who might have eaten biscuits and marmalade, preferred to munch carrots. Then Eve, who had steered the vessel, taken the sounding, bandaged the wounded leg, &c., &c., hoisted the distress signal, and when the smart young officer from the Dunottar Castle came aboard they pitched him so impossible a story that he fled in dismay, and Eve and Winslow followed him en route for Southampton and matrimony.

That sort of thing is not so easy as it sounds, and Mr. Stayton is to be complimented on such measure of success as he achieved last night. Mr Kenneth Douglas as the misogynist was as rude as could be desired by any young woman who wanted a grievance against the sex, and Miss Rene Kelly as Eve was as tantalising and impossible as the character demanded. When out of sheer wantonness she made "pie" of Winslow's well-ordered tie-drawer and proceeded to make bows of his special favourites and to clip them into form with the scissors, we felt we could forgive him anything. If he had set her afloat again in her creaky craft, it would only have been her deserts. But then we should not have had the deck and the third act, the signal of distress, the love-making and the happy-ever-after feeling. Mr. O. B. Clarence was admirable as the unhappy servant guilty of what his master called matrimonial rapacity—he had been married three times, and still pined for the sex—and Mr. Gerald Ames was the patient and astonished officer who answered that tantalising signal of distress which delayed His Majesty's mails in mid-ocean. There was plenty of applause for the energetic efforts of the actors, but no call for the author. "The Inferior Sex" is not a bad sample of its kind; it has some impossible and amusing situations and some bright lines. The audience certainly enjoyed it, if hearty laughter is any proof of entertainment.

# POLICING THE EMPIRE.

(*Continued from page* 9)

the worse for its long ramble in the broiling sun.

In the opening of new territory the police follow the pioneer. During times of drought and fire when the flames are sweeping the forest front the trooper will be found side by side with the selector's sons fighting the blasts of flame that circle the homestead paddocks. Often he comes in times of sickness and death, accompanied by doctor or nurse, after a soul-wearying ride through jungle or flood-wrapped gorge. In the end he himself often falls victim to the lure of the mirage haunted solitudes where the desert sirens trap and hold him in their arms for aye.

And the investigator crossing a wind-scoured plateau may discern, in some rain-rusted carbine or bleaching bones, a sign of the law's effort to uphold civilization and progress on the Empire's uttermost patrol.

# THE WAGER.

## BY R. Mc C.

"Zounds! sirrah. You, a penniless rascal, to demand the hand of the richest heiress in England."

The speaker was a tall, slender old English gentleman, dressed in all the grandeur of the eighteenth century. The man addressed was a tall broad-shouldered young fellow, standing well over six feet, and with all the little grace and strength of healthy manhood. His handsome face was flushed now as he turned his fearless eyes on the other's stormy countenance. "I may be poor, my Lord, but I can keep your Lordship's daughter in moderate comfort. Odd fish! my lord. he added impatiently, at the other's contemptuous sneer, "I come of as good blood as your Lordship."

Lord Datemar took a copious pinch of snuff before venturing to reply. Then, waving a lace-edged handkerchief, he was about to speak when the door suddenly opened, and a blithe young maiden of nineteen summers tripped into the parlour. Catching a glance of hopelessness from the young gallant, she crept up to his Lordship, and flung her arm around his neck. "Oh, father, have you been hard to Sir Rupert?" she inquired reproachfully.

"The young devil has had the insolence to request the honour of your hand" said the old gentlemen in a softened tone. "Egad Miriam! He says you reciprocate his affections,"

"I do, father, and I wish you would consent," replied the young lady, coaxingly.

"There, my lord, even her little ladyship entreats." pleaded Sir Rupert Gilby. "Will you not consent now."

"Certainly not, sirrah," stormed Lord Datemar. "What paltry income have you to offer, eh?"

"£500 a year, my lord," replied the young man.

"Five hundred pounds and you have the insolence to say you can keep my daughter in moderate comfort," sneered his Lordship.

"I am willing to marry him on that father." said her little ladyship.

"Oddsfish! my dear girl, I dare say you are, but I hold a different view. Now there is Lord Monmouth"—

"I am wearied of hearing his name, father. I shall never wed his Lordship." cried Claribel Datemar.

"You are young and foolish just now," said her father, frowning. "Not that I hold any grudge against Sir Rupert, but," his Lordship paused, then slapped his thigh and roared with laughter. "Listen, you sporting young dog, I suppose you run through your income every year?"

"I confess I have nothing saved, if that is what your Lordship means." replied Sir Rupert Gilby.

"Ah; then I will lay you a wager; a sporting wager. Earn five thousand pounds by to-morrow this time, and you may have my daughter."

"A very sporting wager!" sneered Sir Rupert, with fine sarcasm." "Zounds! Does your Lordship think that pounds are scattered like pebbles on the beach.

"I care not, take the wager, or leave it," laughed his Lordship, who had always been noted as a prodigious gambler. "Come, Claribel, you must dress if you would go to the banquet in time, and Lord Datemar left the room. Left alone with her lover, at her father's last words, a sudden idea flashed into Claribel's mind. For a few moments she whispered into his ear. Then an expression of profound amazement and delight illuminated his countenance. At what time?" he gasped.

"Nine o'clock," she whispered, "Goodbye, and don't forget."

For one moment she lingered in his arms, then, tearing herself away, she ran from the room, while Sir Rupert turned and made his way out into the large hall, like a drunken man catching sight of a well-known form steadied himself, however, and a muttered curse escaped his lips. Lord Percival Monmouth was the *beau-ideal* of a young nobleman. Handsome, debonair—gorgeously bewigged and performed, he never forgot his manners, even to an enemy. On this occasion, as he observed Sir Percy, his beringed hand flew to his heart and he performed the courtliest of bows, smiling at his rival's stiffer salute.

"Shall I have the pleasure of seeing you at the Duke of Devonshire's banquet to-night?" enquired his Lordship graciously.

"You will not, my Lord." replied Sir Percy." I have a prior engagement."

"I' faith! That is monstrous sad. I would not miss to-night's pleasure for the gold of the world."

"Indeed," replied Sir Rupert. "Our tastes widely differ then. Your Lordship will excuse me," and bowing again the two men parted.

"I hold the keener foil, my young upstart, and I won't hesitate to use it." murmured Lord Percy, as he watched Sir Rupert descending the old oak staircase. "Egad! The wench is too fine to lose."

But Sir Rupert was smiling grimly as he stepped into the narrow pathway leading to his house.

Lord Percy was about to enter the parlour when the door of an inner room swung open and Lord Datemar stepped, out, gorgeously attired in plush trousers satan coat and vest, and silver buckled shoes with red heels.

"Ah-ha, Lord Monmouth;" cried his Lordship. "I hope I see you well."

"Excellent good health, my Lord, excellent." replied the young gallant. "And little Lady Claribel, is she dressing? It takes the good part of three hours to reach London, and t'is already dusk."

"How do Sir Percy," said lady Clarible, entering at that moment, and looking exquisits in a gown of pink satin.

"Your Ladyship," murmured Lord Percy, An elaborate bow, and a gentle curtsey added charm to the greeting.

"The coach is ready, my Lord" announced a footman, entering the hall at that moment.

"Very well," replied his Lordship. "Are we all ready? Ah, Claribel, where is your emerald necklace"?

"I have left it in my room, father." And her ladyship gaily tripped back to her room.

In a moment she re-appeared, with a flashing green necklace encircling her white throat, which brought an exclamation of surprise from the younger man.

"I' faith; but t'is wondrous fine, my lady, wondrous fine." he exclaimed.

"You may well say so," retorted Lord Datemar. There is a history attached to it, of which I will tell your Lordship some day."

"Egad! I wager t'would be interesting" vowed the younger nobleman.

"It was one of the treasures of Montzeume." said Lord Datemar, as the three were descending the staircase.

"Indeed, how monstrous strange!" murmured Lord Monmouth, helping himself to a pinch of snuff.

The three reached the courtyard, where a large coach was drawn up before them. The door was held open by a footman, and Lord Monmouth gallantly handed Claribel in receiving a gracious smile for his pains and followed Lord Datemar into the interior of the vehicle. The coachman then picked up the reins and with a clatter of hoofs the great coach swung out of the gates and on to the road to London town.

Night gradually overshadowed the country side while for two hours the coach rumbled on, a desultory conversation being kept up chiefly by the exertion of Lord Percy.

"You intended telling me of the manner in which you or your noble ancestors obtained that wondrous necklace, my lord, he ventured at last.

The coach had now reached a shadowy belt of trees, At a distance of fifty yards a rider suddenly became rigid and his fingers firmly gripped the pistols he was holding in either hand.

At the words of the younger nobleman Lord Datemar licked his lips and preparatory to indulging in a recitation on the heroism of his worthy ancestors.

"Well, as I was saying, my Lord," he began; "one of my ancestors, a fearless adventurer, who gloried in the name of Charles Montigory, "Ivo de Fiteurse de'."

"Stand and deliver." the old highway cry, like a clarion note, rang out on the crisp night air.

Next instant the coach was pulled up with a jerk, precipitating the unwary occupants on each other while a pistol was thrust through the window and a stern voice ordered them to come out.

"If you please, my Lords," and the highway man gallantly held the door open. Claribel was the first to step out, and she did so without much trepidation, but the others followed, like one in a dream "Dick Turpin." gasped Lord Datemar.

The horseman laughed.

Not quite so famous a personage, my dear Sir." he retorted." "I glory in the title of Blood-thirsty Bob. I gained the cognomen from my monstrous desire to slaughter all those who proved refractory."

"S'death!" swore Lord Percy. "We shall have to be careful with the rogue. Well sir," he added, laughing, "As I presume you do not follow this precarious profession for your health's sake, here is my purse."

"Thank you." laughed the marked knight of the road. "Yours Sir, please."

Gloomily, Lord Monmouth handed over his purse.

"I have very seldom had less trouble with any one," avowed the highway man. "You may now re-enter your coach. But wait. Your rings, Sir, no, no arguement, sirrah. your rings."

With a muttered curse Lord Monmouth handed over his rings.

"It is not my custom to rob ladies, so I will leave you now. Aha-ha, one moment, would your ladyship mind if I merely examined that green snake."

With evident reluctance, Claribel handed over her necklace.

"I' faith! But t'is a pretty bauble, in sooth. Methinks I'll keep it. Good night, my lady, good night, my lords. And the rogue was off with a clatter of hoofs

"Stop, you villain." shouted Lord Datemar. "The jewel is worth more than your worthless body. Zounds! he cried, as he only received a laugh and a wave of the hat in return. "The villain has taken the precious emeralds.'

"I fakins! But will be something interesting to talk about at Devonshires," to-night remarked Lord Percy.

"Hang Devonshires," snarled his Lordship," I have a prodigious good mind to go home now. But after some persuasion, his Lordship consented to continue the journey. Meanwhile the highwayman had slackened his horse's space, and roaring with laughter swept the mask from his face. The features were monstrous familiar. They were, indeed, the merry features of Sir Rupert Gilby.

"Old Isackstein will accept the mortgage." He murmured, fingering the green necklace.

"Sir Rupert Gilby to see you, my Lord." announced a footman.

Lord Datemar looked at his daughter, whose face expressed a curious mixture of joyful anticapation and nervousness.

"Show him in"; he ordered. Then, turning to Claribel. "Suppose he comes to remonstrate with me. But I keep to the wager I made yesterday."

Next instant Sir Rupert entered. In either hand he carried a bag, which he gingerly laid on the floor. After the footman had departed Lord Datemar spoke.

"Well, Sir Rupert." he inquired, "What are those bags for."

"These, my Lord." With a sudden movement Sir Rupert tilted the bags, and a hoard of gold coins fell out.

"Zounds!" gasped his Lordship. "Aye, My Lord." mocked Sir Rupert. "I think you will find five thousand guineas there instead of pounds. Come Claribel," and he opened his arms.

"I have won my wager."

With a little cry of delight Claribel was in his arms. But his Lordship's face was strangely perplexed.

"Our famous heirloom. The emerald necklace, was robbed by a scoundrelly highwayman last night," he muttered slowly. "And to-day you are five thousand guineas richer. Our fortunes differ strangely. Yes, monstrous strangely." remarked Sir Rupert airily "But your robbery is no news to me my Lord."

Something in the young man's tone, made his Lordship raise his eyes.

"Why" he inquired.

"Because I was the highwayman."

What sirrah! with a round oath Lord Datemar leaped to his feet and glared at the laughing face. "And you sold it for this" kicking the gold coins.

"Only mortgaged it, my Lord." laughed Sir Rupert.

"Ye Gods! Take this five thousand back and redeem the treasure. It is worth six times that amount. "The relief on his Lordship's face was very visible.

"Well I have still won—Clarible." said Sir Rupert.

"Yes-yes," laughed his Lordship. "It would be hard to find a cleverer rogue than you."

"You must praise your daughter for that," laughed the young man, picking up his hat. He stepped out into the hall; then came back again. "You may return these rings to Lord Monmouth. Say a repentant highwayman gave them back. Farewell, for a space."

# THE MODE OF THE MOMENT.

### COSTUMES FROM CHINA.

Though the erstwhile fashionable kimono blouse has given place to a more *decollete* mode, and the kimono sleeve has been entirely superseded by fashion's newer vagaries in day attire, the quaint costumes from China adopted so universally a short time back have not left us altogether. Indeed, more than ever is the Mandarin's robe the favourite "throw-on" tea-gowu; it is the only style of dressing-gown considered at the moment, and two leading *couturiers* tell me that they have consented (at a price, of course!) to make up at a near date an extraordinary number of old Chinese costumes and embroideries. The reason is interesting and not far to seek. Owing to the growth of the wear in China of European dress, the Mandarin costumes are being discarded and picked up rapidly by connoisseurs travelling for large firms and wholesale houses. One wholesale Chinese establishment in the City of London is daily expecting a consignment (the value of which will run into several thousands of pounds) comprising women's skirts and jackets and Mandarins' dresses, some of them two and three hundred years old, yet with colours almost as bright to-day as in the year in which they were woven. I have seen a few advance specimens, of these robes, and their beauty beggars description. Only those who have dwelt in China and know the gorgeous work turned out by the strange-fashioned looms can realise without viewing what the work is. We know that the art of sericulture originated in China, but few of us in Europe realise to what wonderful lengths the Chinese have developed the art of rearing silkworms and the work on the loom, and just as they were the first people to ornament their silken webs with patterns, so are they to-day the foremost people in the art of weaving.

Modern work—even modern Chinese work—can show nothing like the softness, the unity, the gorgeousness, of these old dresses and fabrics. They are like sunsets in every phase. The untarnishableness of the gold, so profusely interwoven until the foundation sometimes looks like living flame, owes its virtue to the fact that the Chinese were in the habit (one which is sometimes followed to-day) of preparing their gold thread by twining long narrow strips of gold foil round a line of silk. In the modern work both gold and silver wire is greatly used, but the patterns are much the same as woven into the textiles of ancient ages.

Old Chinese embroideries are also being much sought after at the moment and where genuine antique specimen cannot be secured, the Canton workers (it is all done by hand, no loomwork) being permitted in the manufacture o embrodery are being kept unusually busy copying to a stitch the embroidery of the ancients.

But I must not forget, in my enthusiasm over what is newly arrived in London, and in the promise of what is yet to come, what discovered me this wonderful. East in London. Nothing less than the inquiry from a reader of *The World* as to what manner of ornament she could wear consistently with a kimono tea-gown, and where she could buy a clasp or Chinese button that would seem better fitted to the costume than a silver fastening. In the search for her bizarre decorations I fell upon this Chinese house of rarity. And incidentally I found a clasp they had dozens of them, and were just despatching consignments to several leading West End emporiums. This clasp is quite a modern thing, moderate in price, being turned out by the hundreds every day in China, a thing of no intrinsic value, but infinitely alluring and sufficiently individual to suit the taste of my correspondent; any woman will find it an added attraction to a kimono, whether fashioned as tea-gown, dressing-jacket or bedroom-wrap. About the size of a large brooch or buckle, it is manufactured of the turquoise-tinted plumes of the kingfisher, inlaid in the silver filigree for which the Chinese jeweller is so rightly famous. I also saw just the Oriental bizarre ornament one wants in the way of neckwear. It is an exact copy of a Mandarin chain, amber and corundum beads, plaques and pendants of jadeite all complete.

### A CREAMY SUGGESTION FOR SPRING.

Full of joy and light and brightness are the first few days of spring, throbbing with the song of birds and the promise of summer warmth. But with all its delights spring brings to the fashionable woman attendant cares and ills which, if unprepared for, pay a heavy toll to the would be happy days and dulls the sunshine of the April in England of which Browning sang so well. The bites of young insects, cracks, chaps, irritations of all kinds to the skin fall upon us in the spring, and the better and softer our skin, the more open is it to disfigurement. The wise woman—she who is ever mindful of her beauty and her health—knows the antidote to all these worries of the toilet: she uses *Creme Simon*, a marvellous preparation manufactured by Messrs Simon and Co., of Paris, to be bought or ordered from all first-class chemists. I have used this product for several years, and have found *Creme Simon*, most beneficial in softening, whitening, and giving to the skin of the face, arms, and neck a velvety appearance much envied by some of my more careless acquaintances have not taken the trouble to inquire why their own skin is "blotchy," red, or "pimply." Furthermore, I have found young children—of whom the skin is most delicate as a rule—derive the greatest benefit from *Creme Simon*, acting as a tonic as well as a preventative of sore s and a preservative of natural beauty.—Rosemary Wynns in the *World*.

# WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Smith—"I hear Mrs. Weeds is going to marry a farmer and live in the country."

Mrs. Jones—"Well, she ought to make a good farmer's wife."

Mrs. Smith—"I don't see why. She has always lived in town.

Mr. Jones—"True; but as this is her sixth matrimonial venture she evidently knows all about husbandry.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

# SOME SUPERSTITIONS OF THE STAGE.

## TAGS, SQUINTS, BLACK CATS, SEWING, AND A STRAW HAT.

An interesting article on the superstitions of the stage, by Mr. William Gray, is contained in the "London Magazine." In the course of it he says:—

Mr. Hale Hamilton, of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" fame, confesses that he never goes on the stage without a certain lucky ten-cent piece in his left boot, and nothing delights him more than accidentally to meet his old friend and Manager, Mr. George Fawcett. To do so means that any piece of business to be transacted that day will be successful.

Mr. Frank Parker seems fated to pick up a horseshoe nail, or a battered coin, or some such trifle, on the morning of a production, and these "finds" he absolutely cherishes. He now possesses a large handful of such relics, which he always carries about with him, occasionly bringing them out of his hip-pocket laughingly to show to a friend.

"This nail," he will say, "I kicked a yard or two in front of me on the morning I produced 'Morocco Bound" at the Shaftesbury, and you know what a success that was. On the day I was appointed stage-manager at the old Gaiety I found this tiny bell. This is a bit of the gas-pipe that saved my life once at Drury Lane; and this old battered French Louis piece was the harbinger of good fortune for 'The French Maid' when I produced that famous Musical comedy at Terry's. There are forty-eight other successful productions to my credit, and I possess a little luck-bringer for every one of them."

The last line, or "tag," of a new piece must not be spoken at rehearsal. This is an unwritten law observed by all old "pro's." It has occasionally, however, fallen to the lot of a beginner to speak the "tag," and the novice has unwittingly declaimed the last words, to the intense horror of all present. To prevant such a catastrophe, Mr. Marshall Moore deletes the fatal line from the book, and he or she who has to speak it learns it at the last moment.

Mrs. Stoll, the mother of the famous music-hall magnate of that name, firmly believes that if she is not present in the box-office to take the first money from the public at any new theatre opened by her son, no luck will come the building.

The writer gives a glowing descriptio of the way in which a black cat is cherished as a mascot in a theatre:—

I wonder if the theatre exists that has not at least one black cat as a very arrogant tenant? Generally, puss takes up her abode with the stage-door keeper and lives in a land of plenty, everybody, from the star to the call-boy, paying tribute to "her majesty" with a willingness never met with in any other direction.

She attends rehearsals, to every one's unbounded delight, is the only one in the theatre who does not raise the ire of managing director or producer, and is permitted to roam unquestioned in any and every part of the building. Unlimited licence is hers in every dressing-room, for all professionals regard the attentions of a black cat as worth cultivating.

When an artist is taking part in a new production, he or she delights to get telegrams from professional friends containing good wishes for the success of the venture. The "wires" generally arrive any time after five o'clock in the afternoon, and are stuck up round the dressing-room mirrors. Not to receive such telegrams is sufficient to cast the most hardened "pro" down to the lowest depths of despair.

The ladies of the profession are equally strong in their superstitious beliefs. The musical comedy "flapper" will assure you that "if a man who squints looks at you whilst you are on your way to the theatre you are sure to have good luck. But, oh, my dear, if a woman 'bosses' at you, you are in for it!

The fair variety artiste has a firm repugnance to sewing a garment in any shape or form whilst it is being worn. "If you do, you'll forget the words of your song, or your business, when you go on."

* * * * *

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt wears a grim little mascot, without which she never appears before the public. It is a tiny skull, set in diamonds, which once belonged to the great Rachel. The "divine Sarah" also wears a necklet of nuggets—given her by the miners of California—at every first appearance.

M. Samuel, the director of the Varieties, Paris, wears a straw hat whether it be wet or fine. It seems that on the day that "Veine" was performed for the first time he was wearing a straw hat.

Believing that the piece would have but a short run, he vowed he would wear his straw hat until it was terminated. To his great surprise, the piece ran three hundred nights, by which time M. Samuel had got so accustomed to a straw hat, and every one had ceased to make remarks concerning it, that he decided to wear that kind of headgear at all times, as to change the style might prove unlucky.

Of all these theatrical superstitions, the one which dislikes Friday as the night of producing a new play is perhaps the most popular, particularly with dramatic critics, who, in consequence, can generally fix their dinner and bridge parties for that evening without fear of a professional engagement coming along.

## BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's book of verse "The Bird of Time" is a truly wonderful achievement, not only on account of its undeniable merit from the poetic point of view, but also by reason of the author's wonderful mastery of an alien language, and an alien style of composition and construction. When one considers that Madame Naidu is of Indian birth and upbringing, and that she has chosen as her medium of artistic expression a literary form which is characteristically and peculiarly English, one realizes what a veritable "tour de force" she has accomplished. Quite apart from her astonishing facility and fluency, Madam Naidu displays a happy metrical gift, and a power of lyrical expression for which one searches in vain amidst the work of many of her contemporaries. Her poems are full of grace and of delicate sentiment, and even the hyper-critical will find it difficult to discern a need for alteration in the pleasant cadence of her lines. Discriminating verse lovers will look forward to the advent of another book of poems from the pen of this talented writer, India is fortunate in finding such an interpreter to reveal to Western readers the little-understood mystery of the soul of the East.

(2). Mr. Bain's prose-poems need no introduction in India and each one, as it leaves the publisher, is received with appreciative delight. The beauty of the language, the blend of pathos with tender humour, the quaint and fantastic conceits which go to the making of his allusive style are the peculiar attributes of this author, and the ever-increasing circle of readers which welcomes Mr. Bain's books, will find its favourable judgment justified by his latest volume "Bubbles of the Foam". This delightful allegory, fantasy, fairy-tale, call it what you will, is written in the author's best manner, and as an example of imaginative prose, would be hard to rival. Not only are the little tales beautifully written, they are also extremely interesting, for the author does not allow the continuity of the narrative to be obscured by fine words and elegantly-constructed phrases. The puzzled public has long ago forgiven Mr. Bain for the elaborate hoax which he so successfully perpetrated, and now gives itself over readily to the seductive charm which lies in each and every book of which he is the author.

(3). "Dew and Mildew" is the title of a diverting book of more or less true tales of Indian Society. The author, P. C. Wren, describes the stories as 'Semi-detached', an apt expression, as readers will admit. A familiar plot runs through all the tales; the terrible and unescapable operation of the curse of an insulted priest plays havoc with the lives of all who take up their abode in "Sudden Death" lodge. This gruesome theme does not wholly dominate the book, in fact the tone throughout is that of the somewhat deliberate cheerfulness which characterizes the outlook of the philosophical exile in India. The memsahib who is bent on making the best of things is admirably depicted, the sportsman, the irresponsible subaltern, the egregious globe-trotting M.P., the Babu, the India servant—all the familiar types are skilfully drawn and the average Anglo-India will acknowledge the fidelity of the author's powers of observation. The most attractive characters, the "dew" of the stories, are undoubtedly Ficcie and Boodle, the little son and daughter of Mrs. Fitz; it is with a pang of real regret that we bow to the story's necessity, and submit to Boodle's death in the last chapter. The record of the haunted bungalow had to be kept up, but we would have been glad had the author seen his way to sparing us this final calamity. "Dew and Mildew" is a readable book, and well worth keeping, as many of the tales will bear re-persuing.

(4). Paul Dahlke is a well-known exponent of Buddhism, and is an authority upon the religious and the philosophical aspects of the Faith. He approaches his subject in a reverent and understanding spirit, and he writes with a simplicity and a lucidity which make his work intelligible even to those who are in no sense students of the Buddhist school of thought. "Buddhism and Science" is likely to be, in the best meaning of the phrase, a popular book; in the concluding sentence we have the author's maxim "Over all gifts victorious is the gift of truth", and the earnestness and sincerity of his valuable study testify to the fidelity with which he has acted up to his device. He claim that his work belongs to the category of books which supply mental stimulus and nutriment to the earnest thinker; the reader who assimilates the author's meaning, and succeeds in apprehending the spirit in which the words are written will obtain just that mental stimulus of which Dahlke speaks. A word must be said in praise of the excellence of the translation, Bhikku Silacara has rendered the work into admirable and scholarly English, he deserves the thanks of all English students of Buddhism, who are enabled by his aid to gain an immediate acquaintance with Doctor Dahlke's valuable work.

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(1.) The Bird of Time. By Sarojini. Naidu. (HENEMANN).
(2.) Bubbles of the Foam. By F. W. Bain. (METHUEN).
(3.) Dew and Mildew. By P. C. Wren (LONGMANS).
(4.) Buddhism and Science. By Dr. P. Dahlke. (MACMILLAN).

### NOVELS.

Mr. Charles Marriott develops "The Catfish" (Hurst and Blackett), with curious slowness and restraint, but there is reason in his method. He is describing for us a singularly interesting character, a man who hardly realizes himself; who combines curiously the practical and the artistic senses. When this character has been drawn for us the sex question is opened. With the subtlety of Meredith a difficult situation is suggested—for Mr. Marriott's method only suggests; it does not present. First there is one woman, the sweet Mary. We know quite well that she is the woman beloved of the hero, and loving him. True, it is not told to us, but the atmosphere suggests it. Then comes in the other woman, and the hero is swept off his feet. Superficial consideration would have made this an unhappy marriage. No so Mr. Marriott. He is confounded by no such crude divisions betwixt blacks and whites. There are multitudes of shades of grey. So George is happy, in a way. He is only half-realized, of course. He misses much. But he is not positively discontented. And then revelation comes and (for there must be such things) the sweet Mary is sacrificed in saving the daughter of the man she loved. We must give special praise to the touches wherein our religion is handled. Mr. Marriott understands, and it is a joy to see him away from the less enticing subjects which have held him. The book sets one thinking. It fits, as a key, many locks which have been presented to ordinary men and ordinary women and all we question is the suitability of the title.

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One of the most successful novels of last year was "He Who Passed," a very tender book with considerable insight into human character. The anonymous writer now gives us the successor, "The Life Mask (Heinemann), but it is doubtful if it will attract such wide attention as the book by which the writer obtained fame. This is a variant on the Maybrick theme. The young heroine is married to an objectionable husband, and she is sentenced to long imprisonment on the charge of poisoning him, a charge which is based on circumstantial evidence. She is released from prison, largely owing to the efforts of a loyal old nurse, and then she lives a life of retreat from the world. We come across her in Granada, meeting there what proves to be her real lover, and it is necessary that the story of the past should be told to him. Very dramatically we find that she is not the poisoner at all, but that it is the old nurse herself who is the criminal. It is all related in thrilling fashion and makes an exciting story. But we could have spared some of the wildly erotic passages. Indeed it compares but badly with "He Who Passed" both in its insight and in its sympathetic handling of the characters.

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Mr. Arnold Goldsworthy takes the pretentious little row in the suburbs as the basis of his study for "A Little World" (Allen). He gives us the characters we should expect to find and the little snobberies which are sure to mark them. It is all very delightful, and we are a little shocked to come away from the pleasantness of the suburban tennis club to find ourselves in the midst of a tragedy of sex. We were not prepared for it, and if one may judge by appearances Mr. Goldsworthy never intended such a development when he began the book. However, he deals with the unpleasant theme very tenderly, and in the end he brings his heroine into the arms of the true lover. As a story it is trite enough. As a study of the new suburb with its scorn of trade, with its narrow outlook on life, it is admirable. But we are perfectly sure that Mr. Goldsworthy is wrong, both as regards Church and Dissent, in his descriptions of the religious side of life. It is far more true of the Lancashire and Yorkshire of twenty years ago than of the London suburb of to-day.

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Mr. Eden Phillpotts' Dartmoor romances—works of genius though they are—have, with every successive volume shown an increasing tendency towards gloom and tragedy until now, when the latest, 'Widecombe Fair," provides a delightful surprise, for it is, for the most part, pure, exhilarating comedy, with inevitable touches of pathos and suggestion of tragedy here and there, as it is a faithful record of human life, and that is ever a tragi-comedy. In his preface Mr. Phillpotts aptly describes the book as "an attempt to view a village at a stroke," as seen from a height—an Olympian height—"and at the elevation needed for such a survey only the sound of laughter is heard; Melpomene's self stalks dwarfed out of recognition, as seen by the indifferent gods." Yet, wide and high as the survey is of the village, the outlying farmsteads and their inhabitants, young and old, it is intimate withal. We do not merely look at these people—every one of them drawn with a vivid, masterly touch we learn to know and love them, to laugh and weep, not at but with them, drawn close to them by the great bond of human fellowship. There is no plot at all in the ordinary acceptation of the term as applied to fiction; the events happen as naturally and inevitably as in life itself, and are recorded with rich humour and the fine sympathy that is born of deep understanding. Love and birth and death are the elements of this "human harmony played by the patience of age, the achievements of adult life, the hope and joy of youth," and there is never a dull page in the whole book, while many of the episodes once read can never be forgotten. Among these is the passing of that incorrigible and unrepentant old poacher and pagan, Daniel Reep, whose chief regret was that he was leaving this world with "spring coming and all. How cruel well I know how 'tis all happening! The plovers be running about so saucy down among the rushes in the water- meadows, and the trout be moving, and the frogs hollering. . . I know it all, to the song of the leastest little cuddy-bum wren, but I shan't see nor hear nor smell none of it no more!"—while his chief fear was that he would be buried on the sunless side of the churchyard, among the moles, whose kindred he had "catched in scores of dozens to make waistcoats and such like." Then there are Gabriel Shilling ford's quaint proposal of marraige to the dear woman whom he had loved so long, and whom he had found on the momentous occasion the victim of a most prosaic cold, sitting "with her head enveloped in flannel and her toes on the grate," though this did not deter the elderly and romantic wooer; and the beneficent practical joke of the ghost and the hidden treasure that was so triumphantly accomplished. "Widecombe Fair" is a book to be loved and treasured and re-read many times. (John Murray).

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Imagination, insight, keen human sympathy are manifested in the charmingly-written little stories, incidents and impressions of character and temperament, by Maud G. Meugens. contained in a small volume with the quaint title "Divers Colours," derived from the idea that "taken as a whole life is a colour scheme made up of the blending of many tones, but incidents, taken separately, are like the distinct colours on an artist's palette before the brush has mingled them. So we get the gold of glory and remembrance, the dead white of cruelty, the crimson of hate. . . the rose colour of happiness, the purple of mystery." Some of these "colour" stories are better than others—that is inevitable—but perhaps the best is the mystic "Purple," a fantasy worthy of Algernon Blackwood in his most inspired mood. (Chapman and Hall.)

Mary Johnston's latest book, "Cease Firing," which is really a continuation of "The Long Roll," is less a novel than a vivid and impassioned account of the Civil War, when that grim tragedy was drawing to an end. Written, of course, from the Southerner's point of view, it is a fine, powerful, and thrilling book, abounding in splendid, ringing passages

"That bring a pallor into the cheek
And a mist before the eye,"

and in convincing vignettes of Lee himself and many of the heroes of what was at once the most aristocratic and the most democratic army the world has ever seen, whose names are written for ever on the long roll of honour—men who, though defeated at the last, were always in spirit unconquered—unconquerable? (Constable.)

What Pepys' Diary has been to students of history, character, and manners, to lovers of literature and of human nature, that and more "The Diaries of William Charles Macready from 1833 to 1851"—now first published in their entirety—will be to the present and all future generations. From a purely personal point of view, they are profoundly interesting, affording a wonderful insight into the complex and essentially noble character of the greatest actor of his time, while they are even more valuable as a contribution to the social and literary history of the period, one of great importance and significance, when, after centuries of almost imperceptible progress, the civilised world in general, and England in particular, suddenly acquired an extraordinary impetus in every direction, an amazing awakening of thought and energy. As Mr. William Toynbee points out in his brief and admirable preface, in the year in which the diaries open—1833—"The old order was beginning to pale before the new. Railroads were in their infancy, and the first Reform Bill had just passed into law. Gladstone, a ducal protege, was the hope of the stern, unbending Tories, while Disraeli, an embarrassed adventurer, was desparately coquetting with democracy. Dickens and Thackeray, Tennyson and Browning, had barely emerged into manhood, and formed a connecting link with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey, men who had made their mark well before the century began. Rogers was still distilling venom in St. James's Palace, and Luttrell airing epigrams to the elite of Holland House; Croker was slashing in the 'Quarterly,' Macaulay glittering in the 'Edinburgh,' while Sydney Smith with every flash of his reckless wit was widening the distance between his motley and his mitre." In this brilliant world Macready had won his position. There is scarcely a man or woman of the time famous in art or letters, in Society, or on the stage—which he himself, both by precept and example, did so much to raise and dignify as a profession—with whom he is not associated, more or less, or whose name does not appear in the diaries, often with a few illuminative words of comment or criticism, the latter somewhat trenchant on occasion, for hasty judgment, a quick temper, and a faculty of terse and scathing expression were Macready's besetting faults, of which, however, he was almost pathetically conscious, and for which he constantly reproached himself. Swift repentance and atonement often followed these outbursts of spleen. No man ever apologised and retracted more frankly and generously than he when he realised that he had been guilty of an injustice, though he seldom or never repented of and withdrew the invective he was wont to bestow on the dramatic critics and press reporters of the day, who were always, to him, like the proverbial "red rag to a bull." But even when he resented adverse criticism from others he was his own severest critic, never satisfied with his own performances, even when they aroused most acclamation, always striving—unsuccessfully, in his own opinion—to attain to his own high ideal of his art; while his acute remorse after outbursts of "phrenetic temper" is most touching and sincere. Here is one characteristic passage of the kind, written after he had given his company a particularly bad time at rehearsal:—

"What language is strong enough to give the full measure of condemnation that my passionate and intemperate and undignified deportment calls down upon me? *What will become of me*, if I permit the continuance of this odious this degrading, this spiteful and little conduct? I am really ashamed—deeply ashamed. . . . It is no excuse to say I am provoked. I am worse than ever I was! Oh, God! Who hearest the anguish and shame of heart it costs me, let me implore Thy divine grace and assistance to aid me in overmastering and expelling from my nature this detestablo and disgusting vice! Amen!"

In strong contrast to the storms and difficulties he encountered in his professional career, most of them brought upon himself by this same ungovernable temper, is the incidental record of his happy domestic life exalted and glorified by his intense love of and devotion to his wife and children, a love that was his great safeguard, rendering him absolutely impervious to the many temptations inevitable to a man of his personality and in his position. Of his intimate friends, he affords many delightful glimpses especially Charles Dickens, Bulwer Lytton—then Sir Edward Bulwer Robert Browning, John Forster, and Harriet Martineau ("What a truely great and excellent-hearted woman that is!"), while there is not one of the thousand pages which does not contain allusions to persons and events that have long since acquired historical interest and importance. Both volumes are beautifully illustrated with many famous portraits of Macready and his associates, including most of the literary and stage celebrities of the day. (Chapman and Hall).

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A peculiarly intimate book on Russia, by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport is announced by Messrs. Methuen for publication under the title "HOME LIFE IN RUSSIA". The daily round of family and social intercourse, the life at school and university, the outlook on religious and social questions, are all dealt with. Peasant life, both in Little and Great Russia, is described, and much space is devoted to the ceremonies and festivals that are such peculiar and interesting features of a country about which the average reader knows little.

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In his book "A LONDONER'S LONDON" to be published by Messrs. Methuen. Mr. Wilfrid Whitten ("John o' London") blends intimate personal recollections and feeling with the annals of the neighbourhoods with which he has been most familiar during the last quarter of a century. In his first chapter he recalls the wonderfully different London of twenty-five years ago, and in his subsequent chapters he gives sympathetic studies of Bloomsbury, Islington, and Mayfair, etc. The book is illustrated by twenty-four drawings by Frank L. Emanuel.

Every day brings its recruits to the links and increases the volume of golf talk in trains and clubs, and most days bring a new golf book. "THE GOLFING SWING," by Burnham Hare, will be published by Messrs Methuen on April 10th. The object of this book is to show that the mechanism of the golf swing depends on "forearm," rather than on "wrist" action. Indeed, apart from putting, it will be contended that there is no such thing as a pure wrist shot in the whole domain of golf.

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Mr. Henry H. Schloesser's book on "TRADE UNIONISM", which Messrs Methuen will publish, is a concise description of the history, powers and methods of Trade Unions, and is of considerable value, both to speakers and politicians and to students of sociology. The development of working class associations is clearly described, and the book also deals with the methods by which Trade Unions achieve their objects and their internal constitution. A copious statistical index is added. Mr. Schloesser is a barrister-at-law and extension lecturer for the London University, is well known as author, with Mr. W. Smith Clark, of "The Legal Position of Trade Unions."

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Of those novelists who confine the scene of all their books to one group of towns, one range of hills, or one district of moorland, perhaps Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe is as well known as any. To his new novel, which Mr. Stanley Paul will publish immediately, he has given the title "THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS," a name which excellently fits the scene of the story, the bare, rough Haworth Moorland of sixty years ago, which was the inspiration of all Mr. Sutcliffe's earlier work.

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"THE LOST DESTINY" is a first novel by Mr. G. Villiers Stuart, illustrating the working of "the unseen hand of fate" in the case of a man who shirked his destiny and drifted before the wind, while watching another man's rise to heights of national fame. The book will be issued at once by Stanley Paul & Co. Miss E. Everett-Green's popular story "A WILL IN A WELL" will be reissued at 6d. by the same publishers.

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Mr. Ernest Mansfield is a prospector, well-known both in the City and in every mining district the world-over. Out of his knowledge of mining life, he has taken the plot of an adventurous novel entitled "RALPH RAYMOND" to be published by Stanley Paul and Co., this week. Mr. Mansfield's story concerns a man who, being falsely accused of murder, escapes to New Zealand and there, after many adventures among the mining camps, is finally arrested and brought back to England, where in an intensely dramatic scene his innocene is proved.

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Mr. Stanley Paul announces that the first books to be issued by Messrs. Greening & Co. under their new auspices will be a sixpenny edition or "THE GREAT HARA DIAMOND," by T. W. Speight, a well-known nove list, with more than 40 books to his credit; and a series of "MEMOIRS OF SECRET HISTORY" concerning the French Revolution, the "RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OFFICER IN NAPOLEON'S ARMY," and a volume on Madame de Pompadour in the "Court Series" of French Memoirs.

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Two successes in Stanley Paul's Spring List are Miss Annesley Kenealy's story in the 'Votes for Women' Novel Series:—"THE POODLE-WOMAN", of which the second edition is now announced, and "THE STROLLING SAINT' (4th edition) by Rafael Sabatini, whose popular story "The Lion's Skin" will be re-issued next week by the same firm at sixpence.

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The scene of Mr. Herbert Flowerdew's latest novel, "MRS. GRAY'S PAST," is laid an old—fashioned cathedral city, whose quiet is disturbed by the scandal attaching to the presence of the charming but mysterious widow and her baby son. The book will be published shortly by Stanley Paul and Co.

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Mr. William Le Queux has recently entered into an Agreement with Mr. John Long to specially write for him several novels. Their publication will be extended over a period of years, and Mr. Long will have the first ready in the coming Autumn. The author has now returned from the Balkan War. He has been with the Servians in Macedonia. He knows the Balkans well, and was decorated by King Peter, and also by the King of Montenegro three years ago for an adventurous journey he took among the Skreli, a brigandish Albanian tribe. He thus in possession of much new and interesting material, which he will introduce into his Novels.

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### SAVING THE SITUATION.

He was the "portable" theatre's door keeper, and he was angrily arguing with a nasty man, who had turned up to cut of the gas supply, payment for which had been unwisely overlooked.

"You can't, I tell you!" cried the gallant theatre guardian, as he placed his burly form well in the narrow aperture. "The manager's on the stage, and he can't possibly be disturbed for at least an hour!"

But the gentleman from the gas company was equally irritable, and threatened extreme measures.

Goaded beyond endurance, the stout doorkeeper at last-shouted:—

"All right; you stay there, and I'll go and fetch him, though, unless I'm wrong it's as much as me job's worth!"

Whereupon, girding himself in a long dark cloak, and clapping a wideawake on his head, he precipitated his huge form on to the stage, and exclaimed in accents wild and shrill:—

"Me lord, me lord, at the castle's outer gate there stands a man who waits for money. If denied him, darkness threatens, us?"

For one wild second, he shivered in his shoes; then the manager's bellow rent the air.

"On, on, base varlet?" thundered he. "I follow thee!"

### THE THREE BRONTËS.

[MAY SINCLAIR, HUTCHINSON AND CO. p. p. 257.]

It is extraordinary to what an extent the Brontës have the power of kindling all who take up the pen to write on their behalf. From the days of Mr. Gaskell's enflamed masterpiece we descend through every shade of fiery partizanship, of the three girls at the expense of Bramwel, of Bramwell against his sisters, of Charllotte versus Emily and Emily, versus Bramwell, till we come to Swinburne's splendid "Note" on Charlotte, and M. Maeterlinck's panegyric of Emily. It seems as if the power of writing dispassionately about the Brontës were beyond the reach of all their biographers or all but Mr. Clement Shorter—and the dreary emptiness and loveliness of the years at Haworth have been made up tenfold by the extraordinary publicity to which every detail of their lives has since been exposed. These sisters, whose existence was so featureless that the death of a canary or a kitten made a landmark in the passing of the years, have lived in a perfect maelstrom ever since their spirits escaped from their frail bodies. The latest champion to enter the field is Miss May Sinclair, and she enters it with peculiar qualifications both as a woman and a fellow-novelists.

Miss Sinclair, rather overweighted by the vast mass of Brontë literature that lies behind her, assumes more knowledge on the part of her readers than many of them are likely to possess, and her look is allusive to the point of extreme sketchiness. She is specially rich in allusions to the less appreciative works on the Brontës, for Miss Sinclair is nothing if not a "dévote" and her excuse for adding yet another book is her desire to clear away some of the rubbish that lies so heaped are about the famous women that their figures are almost lost in the accumulation of theories about them. Miss Sinclair, setting forth in the modest spirit of a day-labourer in this heap of rubbish, ends more on the note of a Bacchic reveller in Charlotte, but more especially in Emily's genius. Of Anne she has but little to say. *Agnes Grey* seems to her the painful manifestation of strange rather than great gifts, whereas three out of Charlotte's four novels are the fitting expression of a wonderful personality, vacillating between great talent and real genius, and *Wuthering Heights* is a work of pure genius, flawless, unique, both in its style and in the height at which this story of naked passion is maintained with effortless mastery.

No gossip ever breathed its poison breath over Emily. Life gave her nothing that gossip could feed on, neither fame, beauty, love nor length of days. She died before anyone outside her own family had recognised her gifts. Her great and glorious kingdom was altogether a kingdom of the spirit. She remains fixed for us in Charlotte's unforgettable words as the "Pantheress, tameless, peerless; evanescent, fugitive she looked—slim and swift as a northern streamer, with her noiseless step, her pale cheek, her eye full of bright and lightning, she looked spirit-like—a child of breeze and a flame—a thing never to be overtaken, arrested, fixed." Miss Sinclair has strengthened her case with considerable quotations from the recently published poems of Emily, and has make an attempt to reconcile her "Titanic combat with death" and her intense love of life with the mysticism of the poems and her constant dwelling in an unseen region where spirit is no longer caged.

The greater part of the book is however taken up with Charlotte, and Miss Sinclair has some very interesting suggestions to make about her. In reply to George Henry Lewis and Mrs. Oliphant's odious insinuations that Charlotte was little more than a lachrymose spinster pining for marriage, yet without any capacity for loving or understanding children. Miss Sinclair, after carefully analysing her treatment of children in the novels and her references to children in her letters, shows that the maternal instinct was the key to Charlotte's nature, that she was shy and awkward with them not out of indifference, but out of a passion for children which had "shynesses, distances, terrors unknown to average happy mothers." In the same way Miss Sinclair disposes of the theory that Charlotte ever suffered from any infatuation for M Héger and upholds the view that she was always coolly analytic in her attitude towards him, almost frigid in her calm observation of all his eccentricities, and that the greatest spiritual experience that Charlotte ever passed through was not her intimacy with the professor, but her reading of *Wuthering Heights*. It was her sister's novel and not any Belgian professor that let loose the floodgates of Rochester's passion for Jane Eyre.

Miss Sinclair's book is full of sympathetic appreciation of the strange trio, and has flashes of real insight into the working of their minds. Even those well read in Brontë literature will find something valuable and new in her analysis of their work, for her mind moves firmly and eagerly in a region of feminine psychology where she has long been at home.

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### THEN PAPA SMILED.

"Papa," queried little Lola, who was examining a piece of silver ore, 'how do they get the-silver out of this rock?"

"They smelt it, dear," was the reply.

"Well, I don't understand it at all," said Lola a moment later. "I smelt it, too, but none of the silver came out."

### RIGHT AND WRONG.

"Marriage," remarked the professor, "was a rite practised by the ancients."

"And bachelorhood," interrupted the maiden of forty, "is a wrong practised by the moderns."

### WHY SHE LEFT-THEM.

"Have you any references?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, ma'am, a lot of 'em."

"Then why didn't you bring them with you?"

"The're just like my photographs, ma'am. None of 'em does me-justice."

### WAITING ON PROVIDENCE.

"Howard," said the visitor, "are you going to be a minister, like your father when you grow up?"

"No, ma'am," answered Howard, "I'm going to be a waiter."

"Why?" queried the surprised visitor.

"Cause papa says that all things come to him who waits," was the reply.

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### OLD SHIPS.

In the estimation of her skipper the old ship is a better vessel, if a nything, than when first she took the water from her builder's launching ways. Years of service have only made her more "seakindly," as her fabric has become accustomed to its natural element. Comparative youngsters dating from the seventies still fight their way round the Horn in the teeth of westerly gales. One may even note now and again the arrival or departure of some ancient barque surviving from those great days of the sixties when the handsome composite-built clippers, framed in iron and planked with wood, touched the high water mark of sailing-ship building. But the remnant of such long-lived craft grows smaller every year, and soon enough the last of them will have made her final landfall. Of the composite vessels which remain in commission, perhaps the most notable is the old Cutty Sark, now renamed the Ferraira, and trading under the Portuguese flag. The Cutty Sark was a full-rigged ship of about 900 tons register, a favourite size for vessels of her type, and was launched in 1869 for service in the China tea trade, where she made a great name for herself in the annual race homewards from the Chinese ports to the Thames with the first of the new season's crop.

Those were the days of hard driving and miraculous runs from noon to noon, of choleric skippers who shot like rockets up the companion ladder when the rattle of the iron hanks down the stays warned them that their timorous mates were beginning to take in sail. In the spirited encounters which still keep the memory of the old clippers green among seafarers, the Cutty Sark was credited with some phenomenal bursts of speed. Indeed, the writer has often heard it asserted by one of her former officers that while running down her easting in the course of an outward passage round the Cape of Good Hope she logged the extraordinary day's run under canvas of 480 miles. But perhaps some hesitation is pardonable in accepting the oral tradition of such astounding mileage. The day's reckoning was always an uncertain measure in the old sailing days.

It is a likeable foible of the reminiscent seaman that he has never, in all his subsequent sea-going, sailed in quite so swift or so staunch a craft as the legendary vessel in which he served his apprenticeship. It is true that the logbook of the earlier James Baines contains an instance in which that vessel's speed on a similar passage was computed at "21 knots with main shysail set," her best recorded day's run on the passage being 404 miles. The Thermophylæ, another of the composite cracks of the period, and perhaps the most consistently speedy sailing vessel that ever was built, is also credited with a run of 414 miles in one of her early voyages from London to Melbourne. Unlike some of her consorts, the Thermopylæ retained her reputation for a great turn of speed down into quite recent years, since in the nineties, she made the passage out from this side to Anjer in 72 days, and was said at times to have spun out fifteen knots an hour.

If ships have memories, and man never fashioned a more animate fabric, one does not like to think of the humiliation of the proud sailing clipper. One imagines her as she was in her palmy days, speeding like a witch through the trade winds under a great press of canvas, stunsails, bonnets, and skysails crowded on her slender spars, until it seemed incredible that so diminutive a hull could spread such broad wings. With a feather of foam at her cutwater, the gleam of her coppered underbody showing as she heeled over to the breeze, and her wake racing and bubbling astern, she made an incomparable maritime picture. The smoke from her galley funnel blew merrily to leeward. Her proud commander paced the weather side of the poop with the port of an admiral at the least. On the main deck a full watch stood by in readiness to handle sail.

But that is only a memory of forty years ago. The bellying canvas which once clothed her in slanting towers of courses, topsails and top-gallant-sails up to the jaunty royal and the diminutive skysail has long ago been replaced by a dingy suit of sailcloth of more economical cut. The thirty stout seamen who kept her forecastle lively have been supplanted by a bare dozen of slovenly dagoes. One pictures her rusty rigging, fished spars, planking wormed and patched, and the general dilapidation of the craft that has known better days. In her decrepitude the old ship creeps unremarked into ports where once she was a distinguished visitor, and lumbers under low sail along the trade route which must seem perilously overcrowded with leviathans born since her time.

The most fortunate, perhaps, of the old clippers were those that met a seamanlike ending and left their bones on outlying reefs or their names on the sinister scroll of missing ships. But others have survived to witness the entire revolution of maritime affairs. The Thermopylæ met the usual fate of the obsolescent sailer and was sold in advancing age into service under an alien flag. It is not more than two or three years since she came to an inglorious end in a foreign shipbreaker's yard. It is with a shock of surprise that one remarks that the exploits of these almost legendary vessels are linked with the maritime movement of the present day by the arrival at Rio de Janeiro, 38 days out from Lisbon, of the Ferraira, once the old Cutty Sark.—*Globe.*

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### A TOY OR NOT A TOY?

When is a toy not a toy; or to put it in other words, when does an article pass from the condition of being looked upon as a mere play-thing to that of an article of undoubted use? It is a difficult point to decide in many cases and many of us are apt to scorn articles that can be of real service, because they were used in our days of childhood as toys. This is not a logical attitude. Who denies that animals grow and develop? Some will even go so far as to admit this with reference to plants, but yet few will, without great reluctance, admit that the toy does the same. Perhaps it cannot grow in the ordinary sense of the word, but what comes to the same thing, it develops. What is a toy to-day to-morrow may be one of the most important tools of the world.

There is one article that well bears out this point—the electric flask lamp or torch. It was a toy once and that only a short time back, yet to-day it has passed entirely through this stage of its life, and become an article of great utility. Why is this change? Well, mainly on account of the great improvement in the batteries, which now are made by the million.

As the match replaced the old flint and steel for lighting fires, so the electric flash lamp replaces the match for short periods of light. A match is very handy and convenient to strike a light, if the air is still, but not so in the garden on a windy night. Then again there are circumstances in which it would be distinctly inconvenient to use a match. Unless one was very tired of this wicked world, it would not be well to use a match when pouring out petrol or looking for a leak of gas. In fact, motorists always seem to be careful to keep their matches away from the carburetter. Here the electric lamp can be used without danger. Is this a toy?

### IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

The uses of this little thing are wide and varied, for not only is it used in mines to save life, but in the garden it is used to destroy life. Many is the unhappy snail that has been spotted in the act of consuming a choice seedling!

How many imaginary burglars have been hunted down with it in nearly every home, and how useful has it been to the suffrage movements for deeds of darkness at the dead of night? Only a little time back were the papers filled with the accounts of some hero, who, armed only with an electric torch dived into the inky flood and saved a boy from drowning! Was this a toy?

Now we come to that which in this enlightened twentieth century is looked upon as the most important point of all. You all know it!—£. s. d. Well, you buy the case of your torch complete from any large dealer at 9d., and a refill can now be obtained for 4d. This gives about 1,000 flashes, but if used straight off it will not last long. In ordinary use they last about three months, but have lasted a year or been killed by a boy in five minutes! A thousand flashes for 4d., or 600 matches for 2½d. Can anyone complain?

A most interesting list of electrical novelties is published by the Tameso Co., electrical contractors, of 48, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames. In it we find flash-lamps priced complete as low as 7d., and there are "Revolver" lamps, modelled like in the modern fire-arms, besides motors, shocking coils, telephones, economical metal filament lamps, and a host of other interesting and useful electrical appliances which once upon a time may have been "toys."

## "HAVE YOU CAST THIS AWAY."

### NOVELISTS AS PREACHERS.

It is significant of much that so many novelists—successful ones, too—are ceasing to give us merely ventriloquial tales—but are realising that every human life has to play its part in the great world, human epic in which none are merely players. Our breath is our part and our life. We spend our years as a tale that is told.

Three novelists have recently been especially insistent that Life is a great Endeavour, a conflict of Wills, in which we must fight if we would be victors, that we must attain to peace by struggle and self-surrender, that to him that overcometh victory is given.

NOVELISTS AS PREACHERS.

In "The Happy Warrior," as we saw last week, Mr. Hutchinson took Wordsworth's great lines to describe a man whose life prepared him for "the great fight." M. Romain Rolland, in his great epic, "John Christopher," shows how Christopher came to understand "the vanity of his pride," that "a man must watch," for, if he slumbers, "that Force rushes into him, whirls him headlong into what dread abyss."

And Mr. Hugh Walpole in his new story "Fortitude" (Martin Secker. 6s.) takes up the same tale in a way which we are told "places him in the front rank of novelists." In it Peter Westcott routs the demons of life, and we leave him "to face the world with a new courage such as he had never shown before in the great physical and spiritual struggles of his life."

Thus it is that the novelist may become the great preacher of righteousness, for he shows in detail the mechanism of good and evil deeds, while the pulpit too often is content with airy abstractions. The only text to preach from to a man who cries out—Who will show us the way?—is "*This do and thou shalt live*," and many novelists are making brave attempts to illustrate the text.

PETER WESTCOTT'S STORY.

Peter Westcott, after a gloomy childhood and a hard life in London, writes a successful novel.

"He wins a measure of success; he marries the girl he loves (not the Irish girl), and everything points to his living happily ever afterwards. But we leave him at the end with his third novel a failure, his son dead, and his wife run away with his greatest friend. He is in danger of succumbing to the influences of his childhood and a sort of transcendental battle of wills takes place over him between the evil spirit of his father and his good angel, the Irish girl, who is dying of heart-disease. With Norah's help the demons are routed."

Then at the great crisis of his life he goes out to the Grey Hill.

"Peter, as he sat there, felt that if he were only still enough the silence would soon be vocal. The Hill, the Sea, the Sky—these things seemed to have summoned him there that they might speak to him. He was utterly detached from life. He, Peter Westcott, sat there naked, alone, barren of all rewards, of all success, of all achievements.

"Alone on this Hill with the great sea at his feet, with the storm rolling up to him, Peter Westcott thought of his wife and son, his friends and his career—thought of everything that had been life to him, yes, even his sins, his temptations, his desires for the beast in man, his surly temper, his furious anger, his selfishness, his lack of understanding—all these things had been taken away from him, every trial had been given to him—and now, naked, on a hill he knew the first peace of his life.

"And as he knew, sitting there, that thus Peace had come to him, how odd it seemed that only a few weeks ago he had been coming down to Cornwall with his soul as he had then thought, killed for ever.

"The world had seemed utterly, absolutely, for ever at an end; and now here he was sitting here, eager to go back into it all again, wanting—it almost seemed—to be bruised and battered all over again.

"And perceiving this showed him what was indeed the truth, that all his life had been only Boy's History. He had gone up—he had gone down—he had loved and hated, exulted and despaired, but it was all with a boy's intense realisation of the moment, with a boy's swift, easy transition from one crisis to another.

"It had been his education—and now his education was over. As he had said those words to Norah Monogue, 'I will go back,' he had become a man. Never again would life be so utterly over as it had been two months ago—never again would he be so single-hearted in his reserved adoption of it as he had been those days ago at Norah Monogue's side.

"He saw that always, through everything that boy, Peter Westcott, had been in the way. It was not until he had taken, on that day, in Norah Monogue's room, Peter Westcott in his hands and flung him to the four winds that he had seen how terribly in the way he had been. 'Go back,' Norah had said to him, 'you have done all these things for yourself and you have been beaten to your knees—go back now and do something for others. You have been brave for yourself—be brave now for others.' And he was going back.

"He was going back, as he had seen on that day, to no easy life. He was going to take up all those links that had been so difficult for him before—he was going to learn all over again that art that he had fancied, that he had conquered at the very first attempt—he was going now with no expectations, no hopes, no ambitions. Life was still an adventure.

"The storm was coming up apace. Peter flung himself upon his back. The first drops of rain fell, cold upon his face. Then he heard:—

"'Peter Westcott! Peter Westcott!'

"'I'm here!'

"'What have you brought to us here?'

"'I have brought nothing.'

"'What have you to offer us?'

"'I can offer nothing.'

"The Voice—not in the rain, nor the wind, nor the sea, yet all of these, and coming as it seemed from the very heart of the Hill, came swinging through the storm:—

"'Have you cast *This* away, Peter Westcott?'

"'And this?'

"'That also.'

"'And this?'

"'This also.'

"'And this?'

"'I have flung this, too, away.'

"'Have you anything now about you that you treasure?'

"'I have nothing.'

"'Friends, ties, ambitions?'

"'They are all gone.'

"'Then out of the heart of the storm there came Voices:—

"'Blessed be Pain and Torment and every torture of the Body. . . . Blessed be Plague and Pestilence and the Illness of Nations.

"'Blessed be all Loss and the Failure of Friends and the Sacrifice of Love.

"'Blessed be the Destruction of all Possessions, the Ruin of all Property, Fine Cities, and Great Palaces. . . .

"'Blessed be the Disappointment of all Ambitions. . . .

"'Blessed be all Failure and the Ruin of every Earthly Hope. . . . .

"'Blessed be all Sorrows, Torments, Hardships, Endurances that demand Courage. . . . .

"'Blessed be these things—for of these things cometh the making of a man.'

"Peter, clinging to the Giant's Finger, staggered in the wind. The world was hidden now in a midst of rain. He was alone—and he was happy, happy as he had never known happiness in any time before.

"The rain lashed his face and his body. His clothes clung heavily about him. He answered the storm:—

"'Make of me a man—to be afraid of nothing . . . to be ready for everything—love, friendship, success . . . to take of it comes . . . to care nothing if these things are not for me—

"'Make me brave! Make me brave!'"

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### THE PREVAILING CRAZE.

The teacher had been explaining at great length the difference between certain words. She gave "dream" and "reverie" and asked for a sentence containing these words.

One small hand went up.

"Well, John, give me a seatence with the word dream in it."

"I had a dream last night."

"Good! Now a sentence with reverie in it."

"The reverie," replied John, "blew his whistle and stopped the game."

### DUE TO LIQUOR.

Philanthropist—"Can you not from your own personal experience recall tragic deaths due directly to liquor,?"

Tramp—"I kin. One time me an' me partner, on a long an, weary journey—lookin' for work ye know found two big bottles of whisky. We each took one, an' we strapped 'em about our necks for convenience in carryin'. Our pockets was worn out."

"Yes—yes—go on."

"Well, we come to a bridge with a rotten plank, an' both went through, an' me partner was drowned. Yes, sir, that there big bottle full o' whisky weighed so heavy, he just sank like a stone. Poor pard! he was as fine a man as ever—"

"But you had a bottle about your neck, too."

"I'd emptied mine."

### WHAT JIMMY SAID.

"Queen Mary," said the teacher to the class in the history lesson, "loved France so much that she declared the word 'Calais' would be found written on her heart after she was dead." Pausing a moment, the teacher looked at a boy steadily. "Jimmy Smith," she said you were not listening."

"Oh, yes I was," Jimmy replied.

"Well, what did Queen Mary say, would be found written across her heart?

"Kelly" was Jimmy's triumphant reply.

### HE DIDNT KNOW THEM.

At an evening school in the North of England, a new pupil presented himself, a lad who was evidently of very uncultivated character.

"We are studying some selections from Tennyson's works," said the teacher.

"Yes, sir," replied the pupil, perfectly willing to accept the statement on trust.

"I suppose," continued the teacher, "you don't know much of Tennyson's works?"

The lad shook his head.

"No, sir, I can't say as I do, though I do know most of the factories in the town. Be they steel smelting works, sir, or be they in the file line?"

### THE PROPER SHOP.

She sailed into the local emporium with so dignified and assured an air as to cause the worthy shopkeeper to rush in her direction, and conduct her to the most comfortable chair the establishment could offer.

"Mantles!" she snapped imperiously.

And mantles were brought of every shape, hue, and price. They were piled before her in lavish confusion. They were trailed before her in all the allurement of silk, satin, and velvet. In short, no trouble was spared to suit this customer, who was evidently someone of importance. All to no avail!

"How much is this one?" enquired the haughty dame at last, as she pointed majestically.

"Two guineas, madam, and wonderful value," replied the worthy shopwalker, who was beginning to tire.

"What! Two guineas!" exclaimed the lady, with magnificent scorn. "Your prices are outrageous!"

"Perhaps madam has mistaken the shop? At the gasfitter's next door, they sell mantles from 3 1-2d. upwards," quietly remarked the shopwalker, as his supply of patience entirely gave out.

### POOR LITTLE FIDO.

"John, dear, I wish you would taste this milk, and see if it's perfectly sweet."

"What for?"

"Because if it's the least-bit sour, I don't want to give any to Fido. It isn't good for him."

### TOO SMALL.

The cheerful idiot was gazing at the high wall surrounding the prison.

"What is that little box on top of the wall?" he queried of an innocent bystander.

"That," replied the man questioned, "is the watch-tower."

"Oh, of course!" replied the idiot, with a fiendish grin. "I might have known that it was too small for a clock-tower."

### VANISHED ALREADY.

Two friends, a Londoner and a Scotsman, happened to be lunching together recently in a certain restaurant. The latter kept turning round to see that his hat and coat remained still on the peg where he had left them.

"You are a suspicious chap," said his friends at last. "Who do you think is going to walk in here and steal our coats?"

"Can't say," replied Scotty, "but I'll take good care nobody gets mine; yours went ten minutes ago."

## POINTS OF VIEW.

### WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

### THE OLD, OLD STORY.

There is a gem in an article in the *Hibbert Journal* by Rev. Hubert Handley, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Camden Town.

He says, "I once read to a poor old man in pain in a Westminster garret the parable of the Prodigal Son. He sat up, leaned on his pillow, and gazing at me, said, *'That's as pwitty a little thing as ever I 'eard i' my life: where did yer get it?'*"

"Here," adds Mr. Handley, "was a freedom from critical prejudice which might have been the envy of Van Manen."

### WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY-ONE.

"The clue to social success is within the reach of every one in his or her degree by simply fighting against self-absorption and living, so far as one's temperament and imagination permit, in the minds and activities of others," says the *Pall Mall*. "To be sincerely interested in 'the world' is the only sure pathway to the world's regard."

### BROKEN BY THE LADIES.

"Mr. Asquith might have gone down to history as the man who broke the Lords: he will be remembered rather as the man who was broken by the ladies," says Mr. I. Zangwill, the novelist, in the *Nation*.

### A COGENT PROOF OF FAILURE.

"Our political orators point to the agricultural labourer and bewail his lot. To uplift him by better housing and fuller wages is of comparatively trifling moment; it is not in the deserted village, or the picturesque squalor of the thatched cottage and the uneventful life of its ill-paid inmate, that the most cogent proof of the failure of our agricultural system and the need for change is to be found; it is in the dark and noisome quarters of our great cities, among the crowd of strong men clamouring at the dock gates for work and bread in the company of those miserable phantoms of manhood who seek their nightly rest in the recesses of the great thoroughfare over which towers the palace of their Parliament," writes Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., in the *Nineteenth Century*.

The English Government has done next to nothing to help the small holder; in Germany, France, and other European countries their Governments have recognised that it is a paramount duty of the State to help the agriculturist and promote the welfare of the small holder. If the ideal of restoring a rural population is to be even partially realised the Government must follow the example of other States.

### SOILING GOOD NAMES.

"The son of the author of the 'Scarlet Letter' has been sent to prison for a year and a day," says the *New York Independent*. "Also the son of the discoverer of ether was sent to prison for a year and a day. The bearer of the famous name of Josiah Quincy, himself highly honoured, was acquitted of fraudulent intent in the frauds of which Julian Hawthorne and William J. Morton had been guilty. They had been engaged in exploiting through the mails some Canadian mines whose value had never been proved, seeking buyers by false claims from teachers and others of moderate means. It was their names that gave them credit, their own fair names and the more illustrious names of their fathers.

"It is not rarely that a man who has acquired credit and reputation ruins his own good name by some act of fraud or passion. It is much rarer that the case appears of one who soils the good name of a distinguished father. This is a case unparalleled that three names borne by men among the most famous in our annals, should have been so foully soiled by their sons. It calls to mind the obligation resting on those of less famous lineage to add to the ordinary restraints of duty that of honouring by a worthy life their fathers and mothers who have transmitted to them a name unsoiled.

### AIR CONQUEST PRIZES.

The *Daily Mail* has offered a prize of £5,000 to the first person who shall pilot a waterplane of entirely British invention and construction round England, Scotland, and Wales—and, so far as Ireland is concerned, within one mile of Kingstown Harbour—in seventy-two continuous hours, starting and finishing at a point to be agreed upon near the mouth of the Thames.

The *Daily Mail* also offers a second prize of £10,000 to the first person who crosses the Atlantic from any point in the United States, Canada or Newfoundland to any point in Great Britain or Ireland in seventy-two continuous hours. The flight may be made, of course, either way across the Atlantic.

This prize is open to pilots of any nationality and machines of foreign as well as British construction.

### BETWEEN SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

"'I think it will be done before ten years have passed and not only so, but I think it will be done *between sunrise and sunset*.'

"Such was the deliberate reply of the Comte de Lambert to my question, 'How long do you think it will be before the Atlantic from the United States to England is crossed in an æroplane?'" says the *Daily Mail* correspondent.

"The value of this reply depends on the character of the man who gave it. The Comte de Lambert, as everyone who has followed Aeronautics from the beginning is aware, is one of the leaders of the little band of French gentlemen to whose enthusiasm and quickness to realise the importance of a new discovery France largely owes her aerial pre-eminence to-day. He first tried soaring on Lilienthal's glider, and he was the third passenger to be carried by Wilbur-Wright on the ever-memorable occasion of his flights at Auvours in 1908.

"Many years before this he had invented the hydroplane or skimming boat, which has since become the fastest thing that travels on the water. On the Thames, at Mapledurham, in 1895, he built the first hydroplane which were really successful."

### AMERICA'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

Dr. Walter H. Page, the editor of that very fine American magazine, the *World's Work*, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

"He is a man of some means but not rich in the American sense of the word," says the *Times*. "He is nearly 58 years old and was born in North Carolina. Most of his career has been passed as editor of various important northern publications. His chief interest is farming, and in view of the important part he has played in the present movement for agrarian reform he was offered by President Wilson the portfolio of Agriculture. His appointment to London, if made, will be regarded here as an excellent one. A man of much culture, widely read, and a good speaker, it is felt that Mr. Page will uphold abroad the dignity of the United States as President Wilson wishes it to be upheld.

"Dr. Page has also been editor of the *Forum* and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

### WANTED CURATES!

"Curates are now scarce and dear. The Vicar of Godalming has been trying to find one for fifteen months, and has, so far, failed. He applied to his Bishop for help, and the Bishop had only one to recommend him. The insufficient stipends paid and the attraction of work in the Dominions are alleged as reasons for the dearth. We confess we are not in the least surprised that the supply of young men of the class needed who are attracted to Holy Orders is insufficient," says the *Pall Mall*. "If there were even a fair prospect of preferment the curate's stipend would be adequate to his early wants. But to go through life on £150 a year is not a prospect to attract a young man with a public school and university education, however unworldly he may be. At least it can attract only a few.

"And the Archbishop of Canterbury is now seeking five hundred young clergy to go to Canada. English Churchmen should remember that, just because their Church is endowed, the call on them is the more urgent to see that the endowments are sufficiently supplemented from voluntary sources to provide for the needs of the great towns at home and the Dominions oversea."

### THE STATUS OF THE ENGINEER.

"At a social gathering a few weeks ago a distinguished official of a Government department expressed surprise at the fact that so few technical men are employed in the civil services of the State," says the *Times* engineering supplement.

"The question of the status of engineers, in comparison with that of members of the legal and the medical professions, is being earnestly discussed, both here and in the United States; and the relative claims of the lawyer, the doctor and the engineer to administrative powers, fees, and distinction are being subjected to careful examination."

### THE FOLDED FLOCK.

I saw the shepherd fold the sheep,
With all the little lambs that leap.
O Shepherd Lord, so I would be
Folded with all my family.
Or go they early, come they late,
Their mother and I must count them eight.
And how, for us, were any Heaven
If we, sore-stricken, saw but seven?
King Shepherd as of old Thou'lt run
And fold at need a straggling one.

—WILFRED MEYNELL, in *Verses and Reverses* (Herbert and Daniel.)

## MADAME RECAMIER.

It is difficult for a generation which is not particularly distinguished for the wit of its daily talk, and is, indeed, rather impatient of that quality in the written as well as the spoken word, to understand the influence which such women as Mdme. Recamier contrived to exercise over the great spirits of her age long after her personal charms had left her. In the days of the Salon wealth and beauty were enough to ensure the popularity of any hostess, and both these qualifications Mdme. Recamier possessed in abundance. But neither the bankruptcy of her husband nor, later, the waning of her own charms undermined in the smallest degree the ascendancy she maintained over the world of Paris for more than half a century. Princes, Dukes, Ministers, and celebrities of every description thronged her court and submitted to her sway. As M. Turquan says, "it is difficult to represent her in isolation, without her attendants, her staff of great personages and distinguished men and women." Her life, in fact, is in a sense the history of her times.

M. Turquan, according to his custom, prides himself upon his frankness. "Faithful to my habit of sincerity and absolute impartiality," he declares, "I have dared to say everything." We are far from blaming him, even if the details of the much-discussed question of Mdme. Recamier's relations with her husband are a little strong for the average English palate. Apart from this, which in itself is a small matter, we have a very excellent and entertaining picture of the manners and men and women of the Directorate, the Empire, and the Royalist Restoration, and there is scarcely any well-known figure of those days which does not appear more or less frequently in these pages.

Mdme. Recamier herself had little ability and less wit. But once her salon was established, she was able to keep her position, thanks perhaps in some measure to Chateaubriand, whose constant visits to her in her semi-retirement at the Abbaye-aux-Bois helped to convince the fashionable world that they must not neglect her in her seclusion. The Vicomtessee d'Agoult has given us a portrait of Mdme. Recamier as she appeared towards the close of her life, which "M. Turquan quotes with approval. Apparently," writes the Vicomtesse, "no very extraordinary gift was required to found the most frequented salon in Paris, and to attract great men. Not only did I miss discovering any particular intelligence in Mdme. Recamier, in the proper sense of the word, but she did not appear to me to have an interesting personality. For conversation, a little practle; for graces, cajolery; unnatural and the mistress of no superior art; above all, there was no indication of the great lady, assured of her position, who carries her age with dignity."

In fact, her one quality was, as one of the wits once remarked, that she was able "to turn coquetry into a virtue." Yet she accomplished what many women of infinitely superior talents, and perhaps equal beauty, could not do, and she at least earned for herself a curious species of immortality. Nothing could be better done than M. Turquan's analysis of her character and his description of her variegated life. Both his heroine and her contemporaries really live in his vividly-written pages.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born babe. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co. Crawford Market, Bombay.

## MUSIC AND ITS MAKERS.

### MUSICAL PATRONAGE.

The art of music is not peculiar in that it can exist without patronage. That so little has been exerted in its behalf is, without doubt, one of the principal reasons why, musically, the nation is so behindhand. It matters not in this respect whether the patronage is public or private in character, although there is no denying the fact that the influence of public art recognition is the greater and more far-reaching. The picture gallery, supported by either State or municipality, has a cachet unobtainable in other ways.

Just as the musical art is so very diverse in its forms and application, so is the nature of the financial help which may be bestowed. The question of a National Opera never arises without a plea for a subsidy of some kind or another, the point of the whole thing obviously being the recognition of the fact that the cramping restrictions of running opera on a profitable basis must be removed. Tendencies in provincial cities seem to be towards the direct encouragement of local orchestras, possibly of more immediate importance than operatic productions.

It is not only because a subsidy means freedom as regards the choice of music performed—that is to say, the release from the "popular" programme—that it is desirable, but also on account of the possibility of giving performances at a low rate of prices for admission. We shall never really get ahead until music is made accessible to the least well-to-do. In the case of a picture gallery it is possible to throw it open to the public free of charge, since once the paintings and the buildings are acquired, little further cost is entailed. With music, on the other hand, it may be said not to exist until it is performed, and consequently the expenses are continual. Perhaps this difference in financial position account for some of the diffidence with which the matter of musical patronage is viewed.

However, a good deal has been done in recent years, and one hopes that the beginnings will be followed up by further efforts. The Patron's Fund of the Royal College of Music, criticised as it may be at times, is an example of private endeavour which is full of possibilities. The general public may not quite realise what needs doing in seemingly small ways as regards helping the young artist at a critical period of his or her career. This particular fund, besides promoting concerts, is also devoted to sending artists abroad and giving grants for such useful and desirable things as publication of music and the costly copying of band parts.

Another form of musical patronage falls into a somewhat different category. Mr. Thomas Beecham's career is an example of what capital and enterprise may do hand in hand. Apart from the financial justifications of his operatic seasons no one can deny that London has been the wiser for his Straussian opera productions. Mr. Beecham, it may be remembered, began by giving a series of extremely interesting orchestral concerts. That role seems now to have fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Balfour Gardiner; the result has been that the most interesting features of the past season were the productions he was responsible for at the Queen's Hall.

Leaving aside the question of National Opera, it might be said that present-day tendencies argue a natural and healthy progress, which only needs to be left alone. Well, London perhaps is fairly well provided for, if one ignores the fact that the musical public represents the merest fraction of the total metropolitan population. It would be good to see, by the way, more work done like that of the Oxford House Choral and Orchestral Society, which Mr. Cuthbert Kelly has expended so much energy on to such excellent purpose. But how is one going to build up a musical life throughout the country? The Competition Festival is debatable from certain points of view, although undoubtedly it stimulates the art of musical performance.

Without question, the most valuable thing is when a municipality decides that music is as well worth supporting as pictures or a free library. Next to the public body, private enterprise. But these ventures are of no avail if they are undertaken provisionally or problematically. It must be understood from the very beginning that there is always to be expected complete freedom from the will-it-pay attitude. Mr. Palmer did not ask such a question when he generously handed over his thousands to the Royal College of Music; nor have other generous patrons of the fine arts and of our libraries and museums.

The music-lover does not, of course, grudge the benefits accorded to the other arts; indeed, he shares and values the privileges. But he may well feel jealous at their being recognised more readily. If any one feels that music from the purely national point of view should show an inherent vitality of its own, surely such a condition could be scarcely more apparent than it is to-day. British music is certainly very much alive, and it would indeed be encouraging if it were met, on its long struggle towards the light, by helping hands. Instances are sufficiently numerous in the course of musical history of the private patronage of the individual artist. Without such, the world might easily have lost what it could now ill spare. The claims of the musical community are in their way equally pressing.

N. C. G.—In the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

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## "ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?"

### THE ANSWER OF SCIENCE.

To many, if not most, of us the question which Mr. Maunder puts as the title to his book is the greatest of all the problems which astronomy has to solve. Is life in the Solar system confined to this Earth of ours, or may we speculate on existence of other beings, unlike us, perhaps, in form, but like us in intelligence peopling our neighbours in space? For all we know the dominance of the Ape-type here is the result of circumstances which need not have been universal indeed, almost certainly could not be. The power to grasp and so to realise the third dimension turned the anthropoid into "Homo Faber," Man the Artificer, and as M. Bergson has pointed out, our intellect is still most at home in dealing with solids. It may be that this is the only possible source of intellect but it is not peculiar to the ape. Birds have it and at least some insects have it. Therefore, the imagination has run wild over the possibility that in our planet the Bird type has become supreme and in another the Insect. Mr. Wells has given us examples of both.

Alas, for all this play of fancy! We must get back to the cold brutal facts. For sentient life as we know it, or, indeed can conceive it, two things are required. These two are water and a temperature which does not for long periods remain either below the freezing point or above the boiling-point of water. Therefore at one stroke we rule out both the Sun and the moon as possible habitations for any beings of which we have experience. The gigantic temperature of the Sun constantly maintained, forbids us to think of it as a home for life. If there are any Solarians, they must be composed of gas, and of such beings we can form no idea. So, too, in the moon. The monthly alternation between the cold of outer space and enormous heat makes life impossible and that our Satellite is a dead world is one of the accepted facts of science.

Remain the other planets. The "canals" of Mars still fascinate many people with the notion of an intelligent race husbanding its constantly decreasing stock of water, and fighting with all the energy of despair against the inevitable end. But the "canals" are poor evidence at the best. It was Mr. Maunder's own acute experiments which taught us that by the irresistible laws of vision we should see those "canals" whether they exist or not. It seems a hard thing to say, but, nevertheless, it is demonstrably true. On the other hand, the negative evidence is strong.

The maximum temperature on the planet is well above freezing point, and the part of the planet at maximum temperature is precisely the part that we see the best. But while this is so, it is clear that water on Mars must normally be in the state of ice; Mars is essentially a frozen planet; and the extremes of cold experienced there, not only every year but every night, far transcend the bitterest extremes of our own polar regions.

With reluctance we dismiss the ice-bound planet as a home of sentient life.

How about Venus then? Here at least we are certain there is an atmosphere and plenty of water. But Schiaparelli believes he has established that Venus, like Mercury, rotates only once in her year, and that therefore the same side is always turned towards the sun. If that be so one hemisphere of the planet is bound in eternal ice while the other boils at an everlasting 227 Centigrade. Still, Schiaparelli's theory is not yet entirely demonstrated, and, if it can be upset, Venus may be the one and only planet inhabited by beings in some way like ourselves.

Jupiter is a gigantic ball of liquid and his satillites are too small to be fit for habitation. Saturn's rings expose that planet to fatal eclipses which must cut off light and heat for long periods of time from wide regions of his area and produce such weather as we cannot dream of on earth. Uranus has to endure twenty-nine years of burning heat and twenty-nine of unbroken darkness and unmitigated cold. Of Neptune we know scarcely anything except that it goes the wrong way round the sun—widershins, in fact—and that, like Saturn and Uranus, it is still in vaporous state.

With, therefore, the doubtful exception of Venus, we are practically certain that life as we know it exists nowhere else in the Solar System. Our little Earth is, after all, the most important thing in all that vast machinery, the masterpiece of the Great Artificer. As to what lies beyond the confines of our system we know nothing, and it does not seem presumptuous to say we never can know. The greatest telescopes ever built will not increase by the smallest fraction the apparent diameter of the nearest star. It still remains but a point of light, and the light is all we can see. Round the suns which we call stars it is probable that planets wheel, and it may be that in some of these systems there are planets like our earth, and fit for life. But no instrument that man can ever hope to make would show them to us nor, if it could, is communication with the beings which dwell upon them imaginable. To send a beam of light upon the planets, if there are any of the nearest fixed star would take three years of our time: to reach those which circle round the remoter suns would require a geological epoch. Thought alone is swift enough to bridge the immeasurable gulf of space, and then only subjectively. If we could project our thought it would be an objective vibration which would hardly travel faster than electricity or light. We may guess—indeed, it is inherently probable—that in other systems there are planets on which intelligent life exists. To believe otherwise is arrogant on our part, and an impeachment of the creative Intelligence. But that is all. It remains matter of faith: matter of knowledge it can never be.

Of our own little system we can know something, and the book before us by far the best demonstration we have seen of the reason for thinking that in that system Man and his Earth are unique.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere."

## WHY PAINTINGS F

### IMPORTANT POINTS FOR PAINTE

Perhaps only few painters realise that a knowledge of the chemistry of paints is as essential to the permanency of their fame as is their skill in the art of painting itself, but that this is true was clearly shown by the results of a search on the permanency of paints recently announced by Mr. Maximilian Toch of New York.

Many of the world's greatest paintings have become worthless through a bleaching of the colours, or even by the chemical action between the different paints that were mixed to get the desired shade. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great modern painter, experimented with the mixing of paints in order to get more permanent colours, but, since he did not understand their chemistry, he often mixed paints such as ochre and madder lake, which act chemically upon each other. In such cases the colour was often changed so greatly that in time the paintings lost their original beauty.

Mr. Toch finds that some paints, such as Prussian blue, are extremely permanent, while others, carnation lake, for instance, lose all of their colour by exposure to light. He cites two paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in which paints of these two classes were used. In one, the paints have bleached so easily that what was once the portrait of a handsome woman, has now become a faded mass of colour.

The face, throat, and fur trimming on the dress of this picture are all reduced to the same tone and almost to the same colour value, and the lips show so little colour that they have almost disappeared. The other is a painting of a child, whose lips are still a bright red, and the colours on the whole so well preserved that it is still a very beautiful painting.

Not only do certain paints fade in the light, but Mr. Toch finds that others, which are not affected by light, are changed by the action of sulphur fumes which are so prevalent in the smoke of cities. This is true of chrome yellow, chrome green, Paris green, Prussian blue, and many others.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALA TO GOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow o Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market Bombay.

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# THE PROBLEM OF SCUTARI.

## HOPEFUL FEELING IN LONDON.

### TERRITORIAL COMPENSATION POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 24.

It is confirmed that Austria, last night, circularised the Powers, requesting that action be taken to restore their prestige, otherwise she herself would be obliged to see that Montenegro vacated Skutari.

In spite of the above note, the excitement in St. Petersburg, and patriotic fervour in Montenegro, the feeling prevails among diplomatists in London, that the crisis will be surmounted.

It is believed that if Montenegro is not coerced, she will be prepared to listen to proposals for a compromise.

LONDON, April 25.

Reuter learns that as a result of an informal exchange of views by diplomatists in London, yesterday, there is reason to believe that Montenegro will accede to the decision of the Powers regarding Skutari, in return for territorial compensation.

It is stated in Vienna that Austria has proposed to the Powers that there be an international military occupation of Antivari and San Giovanni di Medua, and failing this, the occupation by Austria and Italy or by Austria alone. No answer has yet been sent to the proposal.

The Pan-Slavist demonstrations in St. Petersburg to celebrate the fall of Skutari have been stopped by the police. Many arrests have been made.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

It is officially stated here that the fall of Skutari was due to the exhaustion of provisions. The troops retained their arms, guns and ammunition, and were authorised to embark at San Giovanni.

### DESTITUTION PREVAILING.

LONDON, April 25.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Aubrey Herbert drew attention to the destitution prevailing in Macedonia, Thrace and Albania, and suggested that the Government send warships to convey destitute persons from Salonika to Egypt, and send vessels with grain for those starving.

Mr. Acland mentioned that £100,000 had been raised in England, and he appealed to the people of England to continue their help. If, and when, peace were restored the Balkan Powers appealed to the civilised nations of the world to help in obliterating the distress, the Government would be bound to consider the question of joining other nations in repairing the ravages of the war.

LONDON, April 25.

Reuter learns that Montenegro proposes a boundary running north-west from Vraka through Koplik to Kaldrun, on Lake Skutari, which will include in Montenegro the Clementi tribe of Catholic Albanians. She also asks for the left bank of the River Boyana, including the town of Brdica, and a line from Brdica to the coast north of San Giovanni di Medua.

LONDON, April 25.

The Montenegrins captured at Scutari 120 guns The garrisons were allowed to retain their rifles, because King Nicholas knew that among them were many Albanians loyal to Montenegro.

Turkish garrisons are withdrawing from Scutari to Tirana. Evacuation will be complete to-morrow. Two Montenegrin battalions have been moved to Scutari to maintain order.

The Crown Prince will enter the town to-morrow and will hoist the Montenegrin flag over the citadel.

King Nicholas has sent three steamers with provisions to the sufferers.

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The Ottoman-Consul-General, in Bombay, has received the following telegram this morning from the Foreign Office, at Constantinople:

"Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 24th April, 1913. Armistice with the Bulgarian Army prolonged till noon the 4th of May."

## THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

### IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK.

BRUSSELS, April 24.

The Socialist Congress has voted, by a three-fourths majority, in favour of an immediate resumption of work. Many have already returned to work.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

Resumption of work is almost general. The docks at Antwerp are in full swing.

## CALIFORNIAN LAND BILL

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.

The Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition have passed a resolution declaring that the Alien Land Bill challenges the honour and good faith of California.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 24.

The death is announced of Sir James Bourdillon.

# A WIRELESS CHAIN.

## DELAY WITH IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

### REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE COMING SOON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 24.

In the course of the annual Post Office statement in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Herbert Samuel regretted the delays in the establishment of an Imperial chain of wireless stations, but expected that the report of the expert committee would soon be issued.

Sites had been selected in England, Egypt, India and South Africa; those in East Africa and the Straits Settlements were being selected. The Governments of India and South Africa would purchase their own stations; the others would be owned by the Imperial Government.

## CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

### OPPOSITE PARTIES HOLD THE TWO HOUSES.

PEKING, April 24.

Owing to the amalgamation of three parties and some defections from the Opposition, the Government appears to have secured a workable majority in the House of Representatives, though the Opposition controls the Senate.

Hence it is expected that legislation will be difficult, but growing desires are apparent in both Houses to follow constructive policies, and the outlook becomes brighter daily.

## MR. BRYAN'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Mr. Bryan has submitted a plan for a Universal Peace movement to the Diplomatic Corps. He said that the President desired to enter into agreement with the nations, supplementing arbitration treaties and leaving no dispute liable to cause war without investigation.

LONDON, April 25.

Mr. Bryan started for California yesterday evening. He will reach Sacramento on Monday.

## THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MOSCOW, April 25.

A restaurant car and three coaches were overturned in an attempt to derail the Siberian Express on Wednesday last; but thanks to the stability of the coaches, the passengers were only slightly injured.

## DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 24.

The Duchess of Connaught's condition is now satisfactory.

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The following announcement was issued from Clarence House at half-past eleven on April 10th:—"H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught was operated on this morning. The operation, which was severe, was well borne and her Royal Highness is as well as can be expected.—E. S. Worthington, Arbuthnot Lane, Bertrand Dawson, Walter Tate, Harold Low, Alfred Jordan." The following bulletin was issued next night:—"Her Royal Highness is making good progress. The pulse and temperature are normal.—E. S. Worthington, Bertrand Dawson, W. Arbuthnot Lane." On inquiry early on April 11 at Clarence House, it was stated that her Royal Highness was going on very satisfactorily. The operation performed on the Duchess of Connaught disclosed chronic obstruction of the intestine due to inflammatory causes.

## AVIATION FATALITY.

BERLIN, April 25.

Two airmen were killed on Johannisthal aviation ground yesterday. One of them was Russian aviator Abramovitch, who made himself famous by his flight from Berlin to Petersburg in 1912.

He was flying with Russian Princess Schakowsky, who was injured in the accident.

## A WAR OFFICE RUMOUR.

LONDON, April 25.

General French, in a speech in London, denied that there was friction at the War Office, or that he had threatened to resign.

## AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 24.

Six hundred gendarmes, under Swedish officers, have started for Shiraz.

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The four Tibetan students, sons of high Tibetan officials, who have been sent to England at the expense of Government to study language, *etcetera*, have arrived at Plymouth.

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THE battleship "Swiftsure," Captain H. J. Marshall, left Portsmouth on April 5th for Aden, where she will meet the cruiser "Highflyer," flagship of Rear Admiral R. H. Peirse, commanding the East Indies Squadron. Flag Captain R. A. Nugent will transfer the admiral's flag to the "Swiftsure," and the "Highflyer" will be taken home for disposal by Captain Marshall. The "Highflyer" will pay off at Portsmouth and go to the reserve.

# INDIAN STUDENTS.

## MR. MALLET EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

### BUREAU DOES NO POLITICAL WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 25.

Sir William Wedderburn presided at a crowded conference of Indian students at the Caxton Hall, yesterday, when Mr. J. M. Parekh and others laid their case before Mr. Mallet. He replied in a tactful and sympathetic speech, which was loudly cheered at its close. He showed in detail that so far from seeking to restrict the opportunities of young Indians here, the Bureau existed for exactly the opposite purpose, and had been singularly successful in its work. Also, he said, it was a pure delusion that the Bureau existed for espionage; he would never be connected with it in that case. His business was education not politics. He asked for their co-operation assuring them that he would do his best to help them and remove any real grievances, but co-operation must be on a footing of mutual understanding and trust.

## BHAVNAGAR'S CHIEF.

### CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTHDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 25.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji, K.C.S.I., entered upon his 39th birthday to-day.

On arrival at the parade ground this morning, his Highness was hailed with the booming of eleven guns, and the State band played the National Anthem.

Then followed a review of the Imperial Lancers and State Infantry, the latter firing a *feu de joie* in honour of his Highness.

The next noteworthy event of the day was the convening of a darbar at Motibag, where high officials and prominent citizens were present. After the performance of the usual congratulatory obeisance on the part of those present, the darbar dispersed.

In the evening a public *mela* with a children's fete, was held at the Peele gardens which were prettily decorated with flags and arches, and arrangements for various kinds of shows and amusements had been provided. Sweetmeats were distributed among the schoolboys. Many poor widows were given relief in the shape of small pensions. The day was observed as a public holiday.

## ATTEMPTED WRECK OF A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

An attempt to wreck a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is reported from Mullickpore, on the Diamond Harbour branch. Early this morning, a railway mistry found a large stone pillar on the line, about 500 yards from the station. The stone was large enough to have caused a derailment. No clue has been obtained yet as to who put it on the line.

## DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 23rd:—

"The Convocation of Canterbury yesterday resolved that the Church alone was competent to determine the conditions of admission to Communion. According to the Ecclesiastical Law, concerning a deceased wife's sister, the Church's authority over her members should be asserted by disciplinary action by the Bishops.

## FEEDER LINE IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 24.

It is understood that all the details in connection with the grant by the Government of India, of a concession to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., for the construction of a railway from Jacobabad to Kushmore, have now been completed, and that the prospectus of the new company will be issued in the course of a few days. The new company will be called the Upper Sind Light Railway's Jacobabad-Kushmore Feeder, Ld.

## BOMB LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Another bomb letter was received to-day in the "Empire" office, addressed to the Editor. The stamp bore the postmark of Bhatpara, a few miles north of Calcutta. It did not explode and the powder, found inside, was sent for chemical examination.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 25.

The following appointments are ordered in the 88th Carnatic Infantry, Cannanore:—

Major J. D. Reece to officiate as Second in Command, in addition to his duties as Double Company Commander.

Capt. P. L. Coleridge to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Double Company Commander, no other qualified officer being available.

Lieut. Colonel F. M. Domenichetty to officiate as No. 1 Double Company Commander, in addition to his duties as 2nd Double Company Commander, no other officer being available for the duty.

Major J. D. Reece to officiate as No. 3 Doble Company Commander in addition to his duties as No. 4 Double Company Commander, no other officer being available for the duty.

# RAILWAY TROUBLE.

## SOCIETY SECRETARY'S VIEWS.

### GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 25.

Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, writes:—"As regards Brakesman Rangaswamy's case, the only conclusion I can come to, is that there is an attempt on behalf of the officials to bluff the men and to misrepresent facts to the public." Guard Buckley's case was dropped by the Society because the latter had evidence to prove that Buckley did not know his own mind for two minutes together. Moreover, the General Secretary, in a private interview with the Agent, had learnt sufficient about Buckley's antecedents to render caution necessary." I am quite prepared to state what transpired at this interview and the reasons which led to my writing and apologising on Buckley's behalf. Buckley has proved a turncoat and under the Society's rules he is no longer a member To return to Rungaswamy's case, the District Traffic Superintendent had given written instructions that Rungaswamy was not to be employed as shunting-master and in the face of this order the station master placed Rungaswamy under suspension for not obeying his order to work as shunting-master. Rungaswamy appealed and was reinstated.

"If the Agent, S. M. Railway, had not in his reply to a telegram from the Amalgamated Society, agreed to meet the men and to right their wrongs, there would have been a strike in the first week of this month. Under instructions from the delegates of the Society assembled in Bombay from all parts of India, I asked the Agent to grant me an interview in private his capacity, and as result of this interview I advised the men not to strike as I was then convinced that the Agent would give his personal attention to the situation. I did not tell the men that I had seen the Agent and no one down here knew that I had even as much as written to him. I never for one moment dreamt that the Agent would subsequently contribute to the Madras papers a communication belittling the Society. It is I who have been made a cat's paw of. I was led to believe in the official "bona fides," but my belief is different to-day. All along there have been systematic attempts to bring the Society into discredit and until yesterday I believed that these attempts were confined to district officials. Again I say, my belief is different to-day. Who inspired the article in the daily press to the effect that we had only three members of the Society in Madras when we have nearly 200 members in this branch? Who caused the police to seize the Society's registers at Jalapets? Who is responsible for ordering the police to shadow the Society's members, as though they were criminals? The Society had been wilfully insulted and it is not likely that the men are going to take this lying down. The Agent denied having received Rangaswamy's case for reconsideration.

"The Agent wants to go away on leave and the officiating man cannot deal with the situation. Allow me to inform you that the men will not allow this to happen if a strike as last a resort will help them."

Messrs. Short Bewas and Co., solicitors to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., notify by public advertisement as follows:—"Under instructions from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., we hereby inform the general public that in the event of the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway not granting the men an increase of wages and not reinstating Brakesman Rangaswamy by the 1st May, there will be a general strike; and those intending to travel on or after that date, should assure themselves beforehand of the possibility of being carried to their destination."

## MEETING TO CONSIDER THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 25.

A special meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will be held this evening to consider the present situation of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in connection with the threatened strike.

## LANDSLIP IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, April 25.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway, states:—The slip of the hill side, near Bandarkhal station, on the hill section continues to give trouble, and after clearing the line and passing trains on the 23rd, a large fall of earth again blocked the line. This will probably take five days to clear from to-day. Through booking, coaching traffic via Chandpur to the stations north of Bandarkhal is stopped.

## FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 25.

Last night, at about 7-15, destructive fire took place on the foreshore, consuming six Port Trust godowns stocked with candles, match boxes and other goods. The fire was still burning at two o'clock this morning. The damage is estimated at about seven lakhs of rupees. Only a few months ago four adjoining godowns of the Port Trust were destroyed by fire.

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AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" were:—Lady Butler, Major-General Raith, C. B. and Brigadier-General Grimston.

# THE TEA DUTIES.

## THE CHANCELLOR'S ESTIMATE.

### REGARDED IN CALCUTTA AS IMPOSSIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, April 24:—

In his budget statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated an increase of £298,000 on duties on tea Mincing Lane regards it as utterly impossible that this estimate can be realised. An increase of £298,000 in the current year would mean an additional consumption of 14½ million pounds, compared with the decennial average increase on the consumption of 3½ million pounds.

## THE FRONTIER.

### ATTEMPT AT A COMBINED RISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

The "Pioneer" hears from the Frontier that apart from the first trouble at Spinwam, in which the Tori and Kabul Khel were concerned, the sniding on the Spina Khaisora and Datta Khel posts was done by Wazirs from Birmal and outlaws from Khost, both in the Afghan territory. These gentry doubtless hoped to excite the Mahsuds in the south, and bring about a sort of combined rising in the country between the Kurram and Gomal. The Mahsuds, however, remained impassive, and the excitement rapidly died out.

A small raiding party of the Mahsuds was intercepted a few days ago, within the limits of the Wano Agency by a detachment of the Southern Waziristan Militia. One raider was killed and another captured.

## A SURTI IN CALCUTTA.

### CHARGES COOLY-RECRUITER WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

At the Alipore Police Court, yesterday, a Surti, named Dhono Konbe, told a curious story of cheating, charging a cooly-recruiter named Ramprasad Singh. Konbe's brother is a merchant in the Fiji Islands. Konbe came to Calcutta with eleven relatives and a servant to take ship thither. Ramprosad Singh became acquainted with Konbe, and told him that steamer fares had to be deposited in the shipping department of the Bank of Bengal. Believing this fable, Konbe accompanied Ramprosad to the Bank, and made over to him Rs. 2,750 for the twelve fares, which amount Ramprosad paid into the Bank in his own name. He then took the whole party to the cooly-depot at Garden Reach, where the coolies are shipped to the Fiji Islands Konbe, however, came to know how he had been swindled, and wired to Surat to his uncle, who came down to Calcutta and rescued the party. The Magistrate has ordered a thorough enquiry to be made.

## THE MONSOON CURRENT.

### EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE WITH BALLOONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Mr. Harwood, officiating Imperial Meteorologist, is to carry on experiments with balloons in the upper strata of air in India, with a view to gaining further information in connection with the monsoon currents.

## INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 25.

Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway, returned yesterday from Ceylon after a conference with the Government of Ceylon on traffic prospects and other matters in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway On being interviewed, he stated that the Indian section of the Indo-Ceylon Railway will be finished by July next. Though the Ceylon section of the railway is being pushed on as expeditiously as possible, it is believed unlikely that the work will be completed before November.

## A CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25

The project for a great international exhibition at Calcutta, during the winter of 1916, which has been under discussion locally for some time past at the instance of the European Syndicate may be looked upon as extinguished, the Chamber of Commerce having decided that they cannot support the scheme and the Trades Association having replied in the same sense.

## EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 25.

At the inaugural meeting of the Karachi branch of the European Defence Association, the Hon. Mr. Webb presiding, the following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. W. W. Nicholas; Vice Chairman, Mr. T. J. Stephen; Committee—Messrs. H. C. Ashdown, J. Bliss, J. H. Fyfe, J. I. Murray, E. Nauenhofer and H. W. Noone.

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A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

# BANK OF BURMA.

## PETITION TO CHIEF COURT.

### THIRTY-NINE POINTS OF MISDIRECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 25.

The grounds mentioned inter alia in a lengthy petition to the chief court by G. S. Clifford, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on three charges of cheating in connection with the Bank of Burma case are:—The presiding judge (Twomey), during trial, amended the charge by adding the averment that the petitioner had been guilty of cheating by fraudulently carrying on the business of the Bank of Burma, Ltd, knowing it to be insolvent. In addition to that part of the charge, it was in the law that carrying on the business does not amount to the representation that such business is solvent. Such amendment of charge was also wrong in law, for there was not, at any time during the trial, any evidence that such carrying on of the bank had in fact deceived parties whom the petitioner was charged with cheating. The petitioner complains of several portions of the evidence which were not relevant which were admitted by the judge. Mr. Holdsworth was allowed to give replies on inadmissible questions of fact on which he was not an expert, or in a position to form an opinion at all The petitioner set forth over forty points on which he submitted the judge had misdirected the jury. Amongst them were following:—(a) Question of Attia's financial position (b) Allan's entertaining serious misgivings about Attia's debt, because it was the principal item in Rs. 6,35,000 taken as unsecured in audit (c) in directing the jury that they were entitled to assume unquoted securities were not of greater value than their nominal value: (d) in failing to direct the jury there was no evidence that Mower and Co. were unable to pay any portion of it debt to the bank on June 30 1911, (e) in directing the jury to decide whether any large portions of unsecured debts dealt with in summing up, should have been treated as doubtful in the balance sheet and in failing to direct them that Mr. Meugens had deposed that the questions of bad and oubtful debts were not usually referred to the directors unless the auditor and the manager could not agreen upon them (f) in directing the jury of the sixty lakhs of debts, unsecured portion was doubtful or bad; (g) in directing the jury to presume that the petitioner did exercise supervision and control vested in the board and in exercising these functions he would naturally become cognizant of all important matters connected with the bank; (h) in directing the jury they might reasonably infer that the petitioner knew what was essential to know about the large debts to the bank, such as of Mower and Co., Rangoon Refinery Co., Ltd., Aung Ban Oil Co., Ltd., Moberly, etc.; (i) in directing the jury that there were ample grounds for concluding that the petitioner was cognizant that the bank took credit for large amounts of assets that were really doubtful or bad, and that the profits of the bank were fictitious; (j) in directing the jury as to his own personal opinion in the manner calculated to influence the judgment of jurrors, and (k) in directing the jury that they might legally draw presumption under section Evidence Act for the necessary foundation had not been laid by the evidence.

The petitioner submits that separate sentences in respect of separate consequences of one alleged misrepresentation are contrary to law and so much of the sentence passed upon him as relates to the second and third charges is illegal, wherefore he prayed that if necessary, he may be heard in support of his petition and that the questions of law therein stated may be referred for decision to the Bench of the Chief Court under section 434 of Crimina Procedure Code

The petition of R. F. Strachan is substancially similar to the above petition of S. A. Mowar. It raised thirty nine grounds on which the learned Judge, it was alleged, had misdirected the jury. Several of them were at the time set out in Clifford's petition. Amongst others it was urged that the learned judge erred in not directing the jury that the sole point for consideration was whether the balance-sheet of June 30th was false to the knowledge of the accused and whether they thereby dishonestly induced Rev. Kummings, Tan Ban, and Mitter to deliver the property. All the three sentences were illegal and contravention of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code.

## KARACHI COMMERCE.

### REPLY TO MARINE DEPARTMENT'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 25.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the Secretary to the Government, Marine Department, Bombay, intimating in reply to this Chamber's appeal to the Government of India against the orders passed by the Bombay Government sanctioning the imposition of a double wharf charge on sugar in cut and torn bags, handled by the Karachi Port Trust, that the Government of India did not propose to interfere with the orders passed by the Government of Bombay in the matter. It was resolved that a memorial be drafted for the consideration of the Committee.

## CHINESE SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA April 25.

A party of fifty Chinese soldiers, supposed to be a part of General Chang's force, recently in Chumbi Valley, arrived at Sealdah this afternoon, in charge of a British officer.

They will stay a few days in Fort William before embarking for China

## ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justice Imam and Chapman, an application was made on behalf of Banka Behari Dutt who was convicted of assault by the Magistrate of Cachar and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. There was an altercation between the petitioner, who was a garden clerk, and J. Stewart, the assistant manager of the garden. Stewart, it is alleged, abused the petitioner, and so he assaulted Stewart.

Their Lordships issued a rule.

# CANNANORE TRIAL.

## NEW REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENT.

### EVIDENCE CONCERNING FORM "E."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 25.

When the examination-in-chief of Mahomed Areef was resumed to day, witness said that when Captain Spitta asked him to prepare the form to which he protested and said that officers proceeding on station-leave were not allowed to use the form, Captain Spitta said. "Obey my order" and the witness prepared the form. Captain Spitta was continually worrying the witness for a loan of Rs. 800 and he went to Madras expressly for arranging this loan. All the other clerks in the office knew about black cheques being drawn, but of course they would not say so now.

The Court compared the initials, and expressed the opinion that there appeared to be a difference between the initials.

Continuing, the witness said, with the exception of one entry, the whole of the items, making up the sum of Rs. 359-10-5 in the same column, were in his handwriting. He was aware that Major Payne's signature had been forged. Captain Spitta had committed the fraud.

With regard to the recruiting accounts, the black cheque shown for Rs. 300 was signed by Captain Coleridge, while Captain Spitta was away at Bangalore at the time. It was not cashed till Captain Spitta's return. The witness received the payment of the amount of the cheque with the idea of sending the money by R. T. R. to Bangalore, but Captain Spitta did not want this done. He did not suggest to Captain Spitta that it was better to make a paper transaction of this because of the recent enquiry about the frauds. At that time he had not the slightest idea that Captain Spitta was committing frauds.

Captain P. L. Coleridge, prosecution witness, deposed that he remembered a dishonoured cheque given by Captain Spitta to a tailor of the Rifle Brigade, for Rs 750. The transaction first came to light on 2nd August 1912. He saw the amount paid to the tailor on or about 10th or 12th September 1912 He was commanding the regiment at the time which was the reason why he saw the payment made. He had seen a great number of Capt. Spitta's initials but he could not say that Capt. Spitta always initialled in the same way.

Colonel Domenichetti was then recalled by the prosecution he said, the general practice was that advances for current month were always adjusted on the pay-day following. Being shown the letter written by Mahomed Areef to Capt. Spitta, filed yesterday, the witness deposed that he had never seen that letter before nor had Capt. Spitta shown it in the conversations he had with him. The Officer Commanding was responsible that the accounts of his company commanders were kept in conformity with the regulations and that the rules for the distribution of pay were strictly observed. Regarding the travelling allowance of Lieutenant Harding and Cowley, he could not recollect who placed a cheque before him, nor did he recollect whether he said anything about it at the time.

Capt. O. St. Jhon, examined by the prosecution, deposed that Form "E" entitle holders to first-class ticket on payment of a second class fare. S. I. Railway was not one of those railways that accepted Form "E" in case of captains and subalterns travelling on leave.

Cross-examined, witness said, when he was officiating Quartermaster, he believed there were frauds going on in his office. He did not know of the frauds till nearly three years afterwards. This closed the case for prosecution.

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MADRAS, April 25.

As a result of the Court's finding, and under instructions from the Southern Army Headquarters, Jemadar Veerasawmy has been released from arrest and Drill Naiks Mahomed Secunder and Abdul Azeam have both been reduced to sepoys. This was a case, in which these accused were charged with the improper collection of money from recruits undergoing a course of musketry at Cannanore.

## MR. HORNELL'S NEW POST.

### QUESTION PUT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says:—Replying in the House of Commons to Sir James Yoxall, who asked if the appointment of Mr. Hornell to the post of Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, fulfilled the conditions of Lord Morley's memorandum, Mr. Montagu said, the procedure laid down in the resolution of the Government of India, 1906, on receipt of the dispatch of Lord Morley, has been exactly followed.

Sir James Yoxall gave notice of further questions.

## KARACHI DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 25.

In recommending a grant of Rs. 75,000 for a maternity ward at the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, which is now sanctioned by the Bombay Government, the Commissioner in Sind wrote that the mortality of women in childbirth throughout Sind is appalling, and in the case of survivors, permanent ill health is often the result of the ill treatment which they receive through ignorant management. Little has yet been done to demonstrate to the people the benefits of western science in midwifery.

## THE BOY SCOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

With a view to promoting the Boy Scouts movement in India, a Central Council is likely to be formed in addition to provincial councils, already existing or in the course of formation.

## MR. KARKARIA ON PARSI HISTORY.

### NOVEL POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Some obscure and unsettled questions relating to the early history of the Parsis in India formed the topic of a lecture before the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali or Society for Diffusion of Knowledge, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. R. P. Karkaria whose paper on a similar subject was recently read in America and was also sent to Europe. Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Ph. D., Secretary of the Parsi Panchayet, was in the chair and said there was no need to introduce the lecturer to the audience, for he was well-known to the Parsi as well as other public of Bombay, by his very wide knowledge of history, and particularly the history of India and of the Parsis.

Mr. Karkaria, in opening the subject, said that early Parsi history was much neglected among his people who had begun only recently to pay some attention to it. If more attention had been paid to it, and had competent persons turned their mind to its study, there would not have been left so many obscure points to be settled. There was woeful want of materials also, which was due to the lack of the historical spirit among them, which lack they shared with the surrounding Hindu community. But the Hindus, though they had not much written material in the form of histories, annals, and chronicles, had still plenty of other material in the shape of inscriptions, coins, copper-plate grants, monuments and the like relics of their past greatness. Parsis, however, could not have even these because they came to India as fugitives from their own country of Persia in order to avoid religious persecution at the hands of the Islamite conquerors of that country, and for long remained in an obscure position, unknown and uncared for, playing no part in the general history of the country, whose records show no trace of their existence here in early times. Indeed, it was only comparatively recently, under the beneficent British rule that they had come to take part in the general affairs of the country and had developed a political sense.

They had only one written history dealing with their forefathers' advent and stay in India, and that work, the "Kisset Sanjan," a poetical chronicle in the merest outline derived its importance not so much for any intrinsic value, but simply from the fact that it was the one solitary record of any kind relating to their past history in this country. It possessed very little historical value, however, not only because it gave few facts, but also because even those few were narrated with any regard for exact statement. Mr. Karkaria proceeded to give a critical examination of the "Kisset Sanjan," and showed that it was almost entirely unreliable, both in facts and still more in dates. It causes greater perplexity because it makes a show of exactness in dates, but this show was by no means supported by substantial evidence. It was written three centuries ago at Naosari and related facts which were supposed to have happened from a thousand to a five hundred years before its time. Such a work could not have much authority but that little authority was considerably reduced by the circumstance that it was based on oral traditions alone, and not in any previous written records. Oral traditions relating to suit long periods could not, however, be anything but vague, and the Parsis had, moreover, during the course of those centuries of obscurity, forgotten much about their origin and religion. So, could not be supposed to have very accurate traditions about their first coming to India. Yet the "Kisset" contains an exact enumeration of the years when they were supposed to have landed here from Persia. According to it, they must have come in 785. But according to another writer, also narrating from tradition, a century ago, the year was 716. Mr. Karkaria said that either date was evidently wrong.

They had no sure historical date to go upon but from the consideration of their population at the present day. Mr. Karkaria said that he was inclined to believe that the Parsis must not have come to India so early in the eighth century, because, otherwise, their population should have been much larger than the ninety thousand it numbered now. Mahomad's progeny from his only child, Fatima, and son-in-law, Ali, numbered so many as 200,000 in eight centuries according to the "Akhlah-i-Jalali," a famous ethical treatise of the middle of the fifteenth century. The Parsis in India, according to their tradition, have been in India for a period half as long again, yet they showed less than half the number of Syeds. Moreover, the present Parsis had not grown from a single couple like the Syeds, but from a whole shipload of their ancestors who were said to have landed at Sanjan. They must, in that case, have grown to be counted by millions. Really, that small growth of Parsi population was very puzzling and its bearing in their early history, which Mr Karkaria pointed out for the first time, was worth close consideration, which he hoped it would receive. His object was to suggest topics of historical discussion and that topic of population and history was one of the most important.

After discussing some other questions, Mr. Karkaria wound up by suggesting the formation of a historical circle of club for Parsi history among a few students of the subject, as that would help greatly by bringing together kindred minds and tastes together.

Dr. Modi, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for his learned lecture which was passed by acclamation, saw that the lecture was not only learned, but very suggestive, and that he had heard it with great interest. The novel points it had suggested would supply them food for consideration for some time.

It is strongly believed at Home that Sir Archibald Hunter—whose quarrel with the civilians of Gibraltar led to his applying for leave—will be the next head of the Indian Army, or its nominal head if the Nicholson committee recommends a small Council. The name of General Sir H. L. Smith Dorrien has also been mentioned, but Sir Archibald is the first favourite for the appointment. Of course Sir Creagh O'Moore will not vacate the appointment till September next. The three months' leave granted to Sir Archibald will bridge over the interim.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MAIDANIA.

#### THE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

We have no doubt that our readers will hear with some regret, mixed with recollections of many pleasant evenings that Maidania is to be closed next week, and that this evening will be the last Saturday night on which it will be open. Maidania, as is well-known, was first a part of the exhibition which was erected in honour of the King and Queen. Later, it became a separate institution and under enterprising management achieved a degree of popularity which few entertainments in India have aroused. Lately the people's loyalty to this well recognised and much-needed place of amusement has been on the wane, but we have no doubt that many of its old patrons will visit it again this evening for association's sake.

The following programme will be played by the band of the Sherwood Foresters, commencing at 9-30 p.m. :—

Spanish March...National Cinematograph.....Gimonez
Excerpts from Suite..... The Miracle...Humperdinck
Valse..... Weiner Madln.....Ziehrer
Overture (Solennelle)1812.Tschaikowsky
Descriptive Piece...A Southern Wedding.....Lotter
Selection from.....The Girl in the Taxi.....Gilbert
Two Steps.....The Gaby Glide...Hinsch
Everybody's doin' it.....Berlin

#### CINEMA DE LUXE.

Last evening Bombay bade farewell to Mr Nat Clifford. After having proved a source of constant amusement to the Bombay public, he departs to-day for Calcutta to fulfil an engagement there with the Cinema's Theatres Co. His better half, known as Miss Franklin of Melrose and Franklin, accompanies him. To-night the company have two new-comers from Melbourne (Tom and Eileen), a talented pair of comic artistes. They open with a military sketch which caused quite a sensation in Australia, entitled "The Sentry Box." Mr. Tom Melba is known well as one of Australia's foremost Comedian and if he is anything like Nat Clifford, he will be an undoubted succe s. The pictures for to-night include a most exciting and sensational drama, entitled "The Parting of the Ways," in which will be an exciting rescue of a girl from a burning lighthouse by an aeroplane. A pretty variety turn taken by the Cinema will also be seen in "The Triple Trapese" act in which three young ladies go through some daring feat of skill on the trapese. "A Modern Girl" should draw the public well. It is a most fascinating comedy. The chief comic this week, however, entitled "An Amateur Cow Boy." Pathes Gazette completes what appears a first class programme.

#### THE ALCAZAR.

An entire change of programme will be presented this evening at this theatre in Kalbadevi. Sir Mark Anton drops out of the programme and those who have been playing at the Cinema De Luxe step in. Miss Dot Carey, who in America was called the Whirlwind Dancer, has several new dances to present from her extensive repertoire. The Spring Dance, the Spanish Fandango, and a very pretty Ballet Dance a la Francais, which is really the Temptation Dance from Rip Van Winkle. "Our Cynthia" is down for several catchy chorus songs. So to-night the audience will have an opportunity of joining in the refrains. Mddle. Lygie, the accomplished Danseuse who has been the talk of the town has a dance even more alluring than her Serpentine one. Her own original conception, which she calls it "The Silver Dance," robed as she is in a dress of silver and with a special set scene and the strong coloured lights it should be a gorgeous spectacle. The pictures to-night consist of two very powerful dramas, entitled, "The Hand of Death" and "From the Western Sea" a film that should draw every Scotchman in Bombay, will be "A trip through the Highlands," A Glimpse of auld Reekie," "Scenes round Loch Lomond and Lock Katrine" and "the Trossachs" An amusing comedy will also be shown :—Sauce for the Goose. There will be a double attraction, as the whole programme from the Cinema De Luxe will be given in conjunction with the Alcazar. The double programmes have always proved very attractive and for this reason the theatre to-night will probably be more than usually crowded.

#### AMERICA-INDIA.

The new programme here promises plenty of genuine amusement, the comics being specially well selected. "The Leading Lady," a delightfully acted American comedy, is sure to evoke bursts of laughter. Max Linder in one of his comic plays will also, no doubt, be appreciated. For a really sensational type of drama, we have, "Thrown to the Lions," a coloured picture, which contains some magnificent scenes of the famous Colloseum at Rome. The plot of the story is laid in ancient Rome and deals with the sufferings of the early Christians in those barbarous days. The programme concludes with an excellent sketch by Woolshed.

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA JUJU RITES.

Reuter's Agency learns that, according to advices from Nigeria dated the middle of March, a plot had been discovered to kill Mr. Amaury Talbot and his wife, and a special commission had been appointed to inquire into the affairs.

Mr. Talbot is Resident for a district near Calaban, and, accompanied by his wife, is continually travelling through unknown, or practically unknown, districts. He is a well-known authority on the juju rites of southern Nigeria. Since he returned from England to his post a few months ago his life has been twice attempted. During his recent official tours he discovered many serious irregularities in the native Courts, and found cases of swindling and offences against women prisoners on the part of native clerks Some of the latter having been sentenced to imprisonment, a number of their compatriots summoned a meeting of chiefs, and, declaring that Mr. Talbot intended to kill men, women, and children and to burn their house, incited the Ibibio people to murder the British Resident on his arrival. All had been arranged that on judgment being pronounced on one of the native clerks who happened to be the son of an important chief, his partisans who had attended in hundreds were to seize in weapons which had been hidden in readiness, and, at a given signal, murder Mr. Talbot and his wife. The plot only miscarried because, owing to the non-appearance of a witness, sentence in this case was deferred.

Only recently a white man while bicycling over a track near a sacred crocodile swamp fell over the rotting corpse of a woman. The skull had been cleft and laid out ready for sacrifice, and the body was surrounded by dozens of broken jars, apparently in preparation for a juju rite.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 8*).

of them superbly well-written, and most moving to read, and well-worthy of the author "The Time, Machine," and "The War of the Worlds," is too much in the style of the *Revelation of St. John the Divine*; and not for hard-headed Secretaries of State for War and First Lords of the Admiralty. Speculative politics are as dangerous as speculative finance; and a sane and sober Government should look to the needs of to-day first, before straining its eyes to those of a far-off to-morrow, and as I said last week, the danger from dirigibles, seroplanes, and other machines, for atmospheric navigation, is still for a very far-off to-morrow, on which I would not to-day waste a farthing by way of apocalyptic anticipation. I would leave that to Germany, and enterprising millionaires, and the proprietors of newspapers. As for Germany, nothing that she is doing is directed against us, in the first place. We English never seem to understand Germany in her cruel position between Russia and France, and—at any moment, be it added—Austria. Let these three once agree, and "Germany," *i.e.*, the hated Prussian Empire, could at once be "crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper." This is the terror of every true German (which the Prussian is not); and again every true German is even in greater terror—for it is a spiritual terror—of the destruction of his language, the language of Luther's 'Bible,' and Goethe's and J. P. Richter's, and J. F. Schiller's immortal, poetical and philosophical and historical and dramatic, and humoristic writings—and that chiefly through the present wonderful development of the English language throughout the world. This is his one immediate grudge against us; but it would never lead to war between us; while every German, remembering our services to his 'Mother-land' just a century ago, knows in his heart that in any deadly struggle of Germany with France and Russia and Austria, England, in the last extremity, would rally to her rescue. No, the immediate objectives of the German air-fleets are France and Russia to overwhelm the French and Russian armies over against her right and left frontiers, ere, in case of a hostile movement, they could cross in the sacred, 'Mother-Land'. It would be a short journey for the 'dirigibles' and fully within their powers of locomotion, on a clear and cloudless day or night. But no 'dirigible' of their present construction could ever attempt such a movement against England, with any hope of success. As for the German Navy, its objective is the Panama Canal, in case of the United States of America really monopolising it.

Both Japan and Germany are determined *that* shall never be done; our navy will never be exposed to a conflict with that of Germany, unless we intervene between Germany and America in any struggle for the free passage of all nations through the wonderful Panama Canal. This seemed possible, even probable, two years ago; but recent events in America have rendered that a very problematical question.

#### THE P. AND O. FLEET.

The eighth P. and O. steamer of the Nile intermediate class, the Nellore, will shortly be launched and according to present arrangements she starts on her maiden trip in August, her destination being Calcutta. The vessels of this particular type are of 7,000 tons measurement and provide accommodation for about a hundred passengers, first and second class. Another much larger addition to the P. and O. fleet, the Benalla, third of the B class, leaves the Thames next week on her first voyage to Australia, *vis* the Cape. Of 11,120 tons register, she has berths for no less than 1,100 passengers. There are no classes, and the fares are equivalent to ordinary third-class charges. Two other vessels of similar character and size, the Berrima and Borda, are now in course of construction. All three names, it will be observed, are like those of the earlier B vessels—the Ballarat and the Beltana—Antipodean. One of the smaller boats of the Australian Branch Line, the Wakool (5,004 tons), has been sold to purchasers in Japan. *A propos* there seems to be no lack of candidates for the P. and O. cadetships in H. M. S. Worcester, otherwise known as the Thames Nautical Training College At the entrance examination recently held at the Company's office in Leadenhall Street, which by the way have been considerably enlarged in order to deal better with the very considerable increase in passenger traffic in recent years, there were 150 applicants. Thirty-five were selected for examinations and thirty passed. After finishing their studies on the Worcester, these young gentlemen will be drafted into sailing ships or P. and O. steamers, preparatory to their being examined for the certificate of competency as second mate. The results of this enterprising and admirable experiment will be awaited with much interest throughout the Mercantile Marine.

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

Viscount Midleton, better known by his former name, Mr. Brodrick, has been re-elected a churchwarden at Piper Harrow in Surrey. He can hardly be discribed as a great statesman or as a powerful administrator, but he is amiable; and unless there happens to be in the parish some village Curzon, I cannot imagine any one more suited for the position of churchwarden.

It may possibly interest some of the members of the Bombay Natural History to know that after an interval of 25 years, dead sand-grouse are reaching the London market in large numbers and are being recommended by the poulterers as a great delicacy. They came to us, I am told, from Central Asia and are of course chilled before being despatched. These emigratory birds are credited with enormous powers of flight and some of them are said to wander thousands of miles. In the Natural History Museum at South Kensington there is a specimen of Pallas's. Three-toed Sand-Grouse ("Syrahaptes paradoxus,") whose habitat is the Kughiz Steppes and Central Asia, but visit Western Europe in the early summer, even penetrating to the British Isles.

A Government measure now before the Ontario Parliament provides *inter alia* for the the imposition of a fine of £100 or 12 months' imprisonment on any clergyman who performs the marriage ceremony "if it is known that either party is an idiot or insane or *under the influence of liquor.*" It lis are mine). It is to be hoped that the Ontario courts will not interpret the term 'idiot" too closely.

"The Tories pretend to be shocked and are not in the least shocked; while the Liberals are shocked but pretend not to be." This is how, according to the *Nations* a cynical member has summed up the feeling on both sides in the House of Commons. He is not very far out.

## THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 11.

Mayfair is once more awakening, and already the little green chairs are to be seen on the grass in the Park, a sure sign that the London season has commenced. When Madame drives through the Row, attends the races or takes tea at the Ritz, she must be becomingly attired in a costume which even the most casual will recognise as the creation of an artist. Thus to the observant, Fashion's latest decrees are revealed on all sides. As far as colours are concerned, the brilliant tones are being used alike for day and evening wear. In trimmings, the influence of the late war is "en evidence," as the Bulgarian colourings are extensively used. Among other shades, there is a certain red that is to be found on old Oriental pottery which will have quite a novel and popular effect.

The sketch illustrates a modified example of the type of afternoon frock now very popular. Note the normal waist-line, and the slight draping of the skirt which renders it practical as well as fashionable. Old blue silk crepon would make a charming material, in which to carry out this design, with the deep collar revealed in the Bulgarian colourings, and the full jabot of soft shadow lace. A modern note would be struck by using a vividly contrasting colour for the ceinture, and among others a daffodil-yellow shade commends itself.

## BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The current issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" contains summaries of recent investigations mainly vegetable products carried out by the scientific and technical staff of the Institute, among which are interesting reports on samples of beeswax and oil-seeds from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, "cheyi" seed and fibre, and a note on the value of "elephant grass" as a paper-making material. Among special articles, are an authoritative re-statement of the progress of agriculture in Egypt by the Director-General, Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, and an illustrated paper on the pottery industry of Ilorin, in Northern Nigeria. The extent to which fibrous materials are augmenting the limited supply of rags of various textile fibrics in the manufacture of paper-pulp is outlined in an article on the manufacture of paper-pulp for export. The general notes include references to Sisal hemp cultivation in German East Africa, recent developments in cotton-growing in the United States, cocoa from Southern Nigeria, and a note on the agricultural possibilities of the Panama Canal zone. A section of the Bulletin, dealing with recent progress in Agriculture, gives a summary of important new developments in agriculture and planting during the previous quarter.

## FIGHT AMONG CHINAMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, April 2

The dissensions among the Chinese resident in Calcutta have culminated in an act of violence. Recently about one thousand members of Chongyeethong Club dissociated themselves from two clubs—Mimsin, shopowner, and Shongfee Club, the former holding reform reviews, and the latter following old Chinese school of thought. In every question these two clubs opposed each other and the members of one club used to abuse those of the other. A rupture culminated in a fight between the members last night; but before much injury was done, the police appeared on the scene and arrested some members and dispersed the crowd. There was a renewal of hostilities this morning and two men were seriously injured. The police are guarding the Chinese quarters.

## POLITICAL PRISONERS IN PORTUGAL.

### THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S VISIT.

The Duchess of Bedford writes:—Having been for some time in receipt of special information of a painful nature (owing presumably to my connexion with prison work at home), I decided to visit the prison of Lisbon. Consequently on March 19, provided with the necessary official permissions I presented myself to the Governor of the Limoeiro Prison. This ancient building, formerly a palace, has been crowded to overflowing since the revolution of October, 1910, by the addition of the political suspect to the ordinary criminal inmates. It is what we should term a short sentence prison, and the criminal side appears to be of the usual type, so far as very old fashioned quarters allow. As my object was to get into touch with as many as possible of the 90 political prisoners there detained I was conducted to their quarters, consisting of low-roofed, irregularly-shaped attics some of them containing four or five beds. Men of all ages and classes—journalist doctors, servants tradesmen nobles, and priests—were here standing about in small groups. They are all forced to pay pretty heavily for this far from spacious accommodation, a touch of irony which acts like salt to a sore. The food supplied is, that of the ordinary criminal—viz., bread and water, and a broth made of lard, bread, and vegetables, Those who have relations and friends are permitted to receive parcels of food brought by them, but many are too poor to expect any addition of this kind to the prison diet. The courage and self-command of all with whom I conversed were most striking. Not only were the answers to my inquiri s given clearly and calmly but they frequently drew my attention to some who had suffered even more cruelly than they themselves

My next visit was to the Aljube Prison (for women) where seven so called political offenders are detained. Five of these were peasant women from the Azores whose crime consisted in making some effort to resist the spoliation by Republican orders of their village church. They were hurried from their homes to the steamer and without trial on their arrival were consigned to the Aljube. A room on the upper floor was inhabited by a lady of gentle birth Dona Brita da Cunha, a member of the Read Cross Society against whom the only accusation was that she had made bandages and other provision for sufferers. Her servant had been arrested on the same charge. In the adjoining room was Dana Costancia. Telles da Gama whose work of charity for the political prisoners and their families has made her the idol of the people of Portugal. These very acts of benevolence led to her arrest, but with some inconsistency she is still allowed to distribute gifts to the starving wives and families of the poorer suspects

Here I conversed with the elder of two brothers (the younger I had seen in the Limoeiro), sons of the Countess of Ficalho, who with their friends, the Marques Belmont and Don Jose Mascarenas, were arrested at their country home at Cintra in consequence of well-known Royalist sympathies. Although not actively concerned in any attempt to embarrass the Government, they were seized by a body of Carbonarios, treated with violence and indignity sustaining injuries which might have proved fatal. Their trial was conducted by the usual system of false witness. There is no doubt that the jury received an intimation that, should the verdict be an acquital both prisoners and jury would be shot on leaving the Court. They were promptly sentenced for life. Two of these men were at work, one in the dispensary and the other in the office, so I was able to speak to them on my rounds but in this place words of hope seemed to die upon my lips, The saddest scene was yet to come, Two of the prisoners were brought to the grillies of the parlatorio, which are so low that the prisoner is forced to kneel on one side and the visitor to stoop or kneel on the other. These men were Belmonte and Don Joao d'Almeida, a naturalized Austrian who was taken in a Royalist rising in September 1912. A gallant soldier must abide the fortune of war, and his case, though deeply pitiful, differs in this respect from others I have mentioned, Through the heavy gratings I could scarcely hear their whispered words, but their eyes implored help with an indiscribable pathos Even the consolations of religion are denied them, It is well known that the Republic has abolished every sign of the Christian faith in all its institutions, and consequently the chapel has been dismantled and closed. The people of Portugal are undoubtedly opposed to hese stringent measures in regard to both church and State and among them would be found a large proportion of moderate Republicans. A comparative handful of extremists surround the present Prime Minister and dictate the policy of terrorism which paralyses the entire country. But surely the voice of England speaking through its all powerful press will be raised on behalf of justice and mercy. Is our old and honourable alliance with Portugal to act as a shield to a secret society of men who treat with utter contempt the motives and principles which govern all civilized nations.

Lieut George Pope Devan, who has retired with the rank of commander, received a commission as sub-lieutenant in the R. N. R, in October 1895, and completed twelve months' training in the Fox, on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, from April 1896. In October 1898, he was transferred to the Royal Navy as a supplementary lieutenant, and served in the Charybdis, flying the broad pennant of Commodore G. A Gifford, on the Newfoundland Fisheries, February 1999. He was awarded the Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum for having, in the following month, assisted to rescue a seaman of the Comus in the Atlantic. In January 1902, he was appointed to the Perseus, on the East Indies Station, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for having, when in command of a dhow fitted out to patrol the Somaliland coast, captured a large running dhow after a sharp fight. He acted as assistant beach master at Obbia during the landing of troops, stores, etc., for the Somaliland campaign for which he was mentioned in despatches, and again received the thanks of the Admiralty, and the general African medal with Somaliland, 1902-4, clasp. He was navigator of the Pomone on the East Indies Station, August 1902; of the Latona, at Portsmouth, May 1904; and of the Fox, in the East Indies Station, August 1902; of the Latona at Portsmouth, May 1904; and of the Fox, in the East Indies Station, November 1904—when he was present during the troubles at Bahrein, March 1905; Hodeida, September, 1905; and Henjam, April 1906. Since June 1907, he has been employed on navigating duties at Chatham Dockyard.


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1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

| To Calcutta. | To Agra. | To Delhi. | To Ambala. | To Lucknow. | To Madras. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 hours, 32 minutes. | 24 hours, 50 minutes. | 27 hours, 45 minutes. | 31 hours, 37 minutes. | 26 hours, 30 minutes. | 31 hours, 55 minutes. |

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
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6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Agra Cantt. ... ... | 23 42 | 61 9 | 8 4 | Kalka (*b*) ... ... ... | ... | 88 15 | 11 12 |
| Ambala Cantt. ... ... | 32 58 | 81 7 | 10 11 | Lahore ... ... ... | 38 18 | 94 2 | 12 4 |
| Ambala City ... ... | ... | 81 15 | 10 11 | Lahore Cantt. East ... | 37 57 | 94 6 | 12 4 |
| Amritsar ... ... ... | 37 9 | 92 5 | 12 3 | Lalitpur ... ... ... | 19 17 | 49 12 | 10 2 |
| Barkhera ... ... ... | 14 53 | 40 2 | 7 11 | Lucknow (*a*) ... ... | 26 10 | 66 1 | 13 11 |
| Bhilsa ... ... ... | 16 43 | 44 1 | 8 11 | Ludhiana ... ... ... | 34 48 | 84 7 | 11 3 |
| Bhopal ... ... ... | 15 47 | 41 15 | 8 2 | Meerut Cantt. ... ... | 29 51 | 70 6 | 9 4 |
| Bina ... ... ... | 18 8 | 47 5 | 9 8 | Muttra Junc. ... ... | 25 52 | 57 13 | 7 9 |
| Cawnpore (*a*) ... ... | 24 45 | 61 13 | 13 2 | Muzaffarnagar ... ... | 30 37 | 73 6 | 9 10 |
| Chandigarh (*b*) ... ... | ... | 87 1 | 11 8 | Phillour ... ... ... | 35 10 | 85 3 | 11 5 |
| Delhi ... ... ... | 28 14 | 66 4 | 8 12 | Rajpura ... ... ... | 33 29 | 83 1 | 10 14 |
| Ghaziabad ... ... ... | 29 1 | 67 8 | 8 15 | Saharanpur... ... ... | 31 28 | 76 12 | 10 1 |
| Gwalior ... ... ... | 22 36 | 57 1 | 9 15 | | | | |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 13 55 | 39 2 | 7 7 | | | | |
| Itarsi ... ... ... | 13 14 | 38 6 | 7 4 | | | | |
| Jhansi ... ... ... | 20 49 | 53 4 | 11 0 | | | | |
| Jullunder Cantt. ... ... | 35 44 | 87 7 | 11 9 | | | | |
| Jullunder City ... ... | 35 58 | 87 12 | 11 10 | | | | |

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.

### MADRAS EXPRESS.

| Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. |
| Arkonam ... ... ... | 23 9 | 65 11 | 10 15 3 |
| Cuddapah ... ... ... | 10 32 | 54 13 | 9 6 6 |
| Dhond ... ... ... ... | 5 24 | 15 11 | 2 10 0 |
| Guntakal ... ... ... ... | 15 31 | 44 2 | 7 14 9 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 24 38 | 68 6 | 11 8 3 |
| Renigunta ... ... ... | 21 59 | 62 2 | 10 6 9 |
| Sholapur... ... ... ... | 8 23 | 26 9 | 4 7 0 |

(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.

### CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

| Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. | Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Allahabad § ... ... | 24 34 | 69 4 | 12 4 | Kasara... ... ... | 2 12 | 7 1 | 1 3 |
| Arrah ... ... ... | 28 29 | 83 4 | 13 15 | Katni ... ... ... | 19 49 | 53 4 | 10 6 |
| Asansol ... ... ... | 34 32 | 94 13 | 15 6 | Khandwa ... ... | 10 2 | 31 7 | 5 8 |
| Bankipore ... ... ... | 29 21 | 85 2 | 14 2 | Madhupur ... ... | 33 13 | 94 13 | 15 6 |
| Bhusaval ... ... ... | 8 1 | 25 14 | 4 5 | Manikpur ... ... | 22 30 | 63 9 | 11 10 |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | 35 59 | 98 15 | 15 14 | Manmad ... ... ... | 4 56 | 15 3 | 2 9 |
| Burhanpur ... ... ... | 8 53 | 28 12 | 4 14 | Mirzapur ... ... ... | 25 3 | 73 11 | 12 12 |
| Buxar ... ... ... | 27 21 | 80 9 | 13 9 | Moghal Sarai... ... | 25 58 | 76 15 | 13 2 |
| Calcutta (Howrah) ... | 37 46 | 99 1½ | 16 6½ | Mokameh ... ... | 30 33 | 88 10 | 14 9 |
| Chaliagaon ... ... | 6 11 | 19 2 | 3 3 | Naini ... ... ... | ... | 68 14 | 12 4 |
| Chandernagore ... ... | 36 49 | 99 1 | 16 4 | Narsinghpur ... ... | 16 32 | 44 10 | 8 13 |
| Dinapore ... ... ... | 29 5 | 84 12 | 14 2 | Nasik ... ... ... | 3 47 | 11 0 | 1 13 |
| Gadasvada ... ... ... | 15 39 | 42 14 | 8 6 | Pipariya ... ... ... | 14 42 | 40 15 | 7 14 |
| Harda ... ... ... | 11 52 | 35 7 | 6 8 | Rameegunge ... ... | 34 52 | 95 8 | 15 7 |
| Igatpuri ... ... ... | 2 57 | 8 0 | 1 5 | Serampore ... ... | 37 27 | 99 1 | 16 5 |
| Itarsi ... ... ... | 13 1 | 38 6 | 7 4 | Sitarampur ... ... | ... | 94 8 | 15 5 |
| Jhajha ... ... ... | 31 51 | 92 0 | 15 0 | Sobagpur ... ... | 14 14 | 40 4 | 7 12 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | 18 20 | 47 14 | 9 10 | Sutna ... ... ... | 21 12 | 58 15 | 11 2 |
| Kalyan ... ... ... | 0 54 | 3 3 | 0 9 | | | | |

§ Change at Chheoki.

## DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

### POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

| From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express. | From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail. | Stations. | To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail. | To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | H. M. | | H. M. | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 8 0 | 14 45 | Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar. | 11 10 | 19 35 | ... | ... |
| 9 16 | 15 48 | ,, Kalyan ... ... Dp. | 10 10 | 18 24 | 3 3 | 1 10 |
| 10 11 | 16 41 | ,, Karjat ... ... ,, | 9 22 | 17 31 | 5 13 | 2 15 |
| 11 13 | 17 39 | ,, Khandala... ... ,, | 8 26 | 16 38 | 7 5 | 3 11 |
| 11 26 | 17 55 | ,, Lonavla ... ... ,, | 8 15 | 16 27 | 7 8 | 3 12 |
| 12 22 | 18 52 | ,, Kirkee ... ... ,, | 7 11 | 15 25 | 10 14 | 5 7 |
| 12 30 | 19 0 | Ar. Poona ... ... ,, | 7 0 | 15 15 | } | |
| Mixed. | | (Change for Metre-gange.) | | | } 11 3 | 5 9 |
| 14 5 | 19 35 | Dp. Poona ... ... Ar. | 6 15 | ... | } | |
| 20 30 | 23 50 | Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp. | 2 35 | ... | } 17 11 | 8 13 |
| 20 40 | 23 58 | Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar. | 2 29 | ... | } | |
| 6 20 | 4 41 | Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp. | 21 53 | ... | 26 3 | 13 1 |
| 13 5 | 9 30 | ,, Belgaum ... ... ,, | 17 40 | ... | 34 3 | 17 1 |
| 19 55 | 14 24 | ,, Dharwar ... ... ,, | 13 32 | ... | 40 11 | 20 5 |
| 20 40 | 14 57 | Ar. Hubli ... ... ,, | 12 50 | ... | 41 7 | 20 11 |

### MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 22 0 | Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar. | 6 0 | ... | ... |
| 23 10 | ,, Kalyan ... ... Dp. | 3 43 | 3 3 | 1 10 |
| 1 33 | ,, Lonavla ... ... ,, | 1 9 | 7 8 | 3 12 |
| 2 55 | ,, Poona ... ... ,, | 23 8 | 11 3 | 5 9 |
| 4 35 | ,, Dhond ... ... ,, | 21 7 | 15 11 | 7 13 |
| 8 56 | ,, Hotgi ... ... ,, | 16 10 | 27 6 | 13 11 |
| 12 17 | Ar. Wadi ... ... ,, | 12 51 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| | (For Secunderabad.) | | | |
| 13 0 | Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar. | 12 15 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| 17 51 | ,, Hyderabad ... Dp. | 7 48 | 43 11 | 20 1 |
| 18 10 | Ar. Secunderabad ... ,, | 7 20 | 44 4 | 20 4 |
| 12 58 | Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar. | 12 27 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| 15 40 | ,, Raichur ... ... Dp. | 10 22 | 37 1 | 18 9 |
| 18 20 | Ar. Guntakal... ... ,, | 7 35 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| | (*For Bangalore.*) | | | |
| | (*Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.*) | | | |
| 19 0 | Dp. Guntakal ... Ar. | 5 55 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| 22 57 | ,, Dharmavaram ... Dp. | 1 52 | 50 1 | 25 0 |
| 7 45 | ,, Bangalore City ... ,, | 18 45 | 56 9 | 28 3 |
| 13 25 | Ar. Mysore ... ... ,, | 11 40 | 63 8 | 31 11 |
| 18 45 | Dp. Guntakal ... Ar. | 7 20 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| 23 7 | ,, Cuddapah ... Dp. | 2 53 | 54 13 | 27 7 |
| 2 40 | ,, Renigunta ... ,, | 0 2 | 62 2 | 31 1 |
| 4 20 | ,, Arkonam ... ,, | 22 31 | 65 11 | 32 14 |
| 5 55 | Ar. Madras ... ... ,, | 21 15 | 68 6 | 34 4 |
| | (For Bangalore.) | | | |
| 9 53 | Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar. | 16 18 | 65 11 | 32 14 |
| 14 20 | ,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp. | 11 50 | 71 4 | 35 11 |
| 18 30 | Ar. Bangalore City ... ,, | 7 40 | 76 11 | 38 6 |

### CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 14 0 | Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar. | 8 45 | ... | ... |
| 14 8 | ,, Byculla ... ... Dp. | 8 28 | 0 5 | 0 2½ |
| 18 18 | ,, Devlali ... ... ,, | 4 33 | 10 10 | 5 5 |
| 18 39 | ,, Nasik ... ... ,, | 4 10 | 11 0 | 5 8 |
| 19 57 | Ar. | ,, | 2 54 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 20 | Dp. Manmad ... | Ar. | 2 34 | ... | ... |
| 20 38 | Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar. | 23 35 | ... | ... |
| 1 7 | Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp. | 19 55 | 24 2 | 12 1 |
| 23 28 | Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp. | 23 21 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 1 32 | ,, Shegaon ... ... ,, | 21 21 | 30 10 | 15 5 |
| 4 23 | ,, Badnera ... ... ,, | 18 50 | 35 3 | 17 10 |
| 6 41 | ,, Wardha ... ... ,, | 16 39 | 38 14 | 19 7 |
| 8 30 | Ar. | ,, | 14 55 | ... | ... |
| 9 0 | Dp. Nagpur ... | Ar. | 14 29 | 41 14 | 20 15 |
| 13 31 | ,, Dongargarh ... Dp. | 10 7 | 53 13 | 26 4 |
| 17 32 | ,, Bilaspur ... ... ,, | 6 2 | 66 0 | 31 11 |
| 21 28 | ,, Jharsuguda ... ,, | 2 12 | 75 3 | 36 1 |
| 1 45 | ,, Chakardhapore ... ,, | 22 11 | 83 1 | 40 0 |
| ... | ,, Sini ... ... ,, | ... | 84 7 | 40 11 |
| 5 15 | ,, Karagpur ... ,, | 18 35 | 90 11 | 43 13 |
| 7 10 | Ar. Howrah ... ... ,, | 16 36 | 91 1½ | 45 9½ |

### CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 21 0 | Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar. | 13 20 | ... | ... |
| 1 34 | ,, Nasik ... ... Dp. | 9 2 | 11 0 | 5 8 |
| 3 12 | ,, Manmad ... ... ,, | 7 45 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 6 22 | ,, Bhusaval ... ... ,, | 4 32 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 8 35 | ,, Khandwa ... ... ,, | 2 18 | 31 7 | 15 12 |
| 11 54 | ,, Itarsi ... ... ,, | 23 17 | 38 6 | 19 3 |
| 16 45 | Ar. | ,, | 18 35 | ... | ... |
| 17 5 | Dp. Jubbulpore ... | Ar. | 18 15 | 47 14 | 23 15 |
| 18 51 | ,, Katni ... ... Dp. | 16 50 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 21 49 | ,, Manikpur... ... ,, | 13 59 | 63 9 | 31 12 |
| 23 24 | ,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,, | 12 26 | ... | ... |
| 23a50 | ,, Allahabad... ... ,, | 11 45 | 69 4 | 34 10 |
| 1 31 | Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,, | 10 16 | 76 15 | 38 8 |
| 1 54 | Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar. | 9 38 | 76 15 | 38 8 |
| 3 32 | ,, Buxar ... ... Dp. | 8 7 | 80 9 | 40 5 |
| 5 32 | ,, Dinapore ... ... ,, | 6 19 | 84 12 | 42 6 |
| 5 59 | ,, Bankipore ... ,, | 0 | 85 2 | 42 9 |
| 8 5 | ,, Mokameh... ... ,, | 4 33 | 88 10 | 44 5 |
| 1 51 | Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar. | 9 44 | ... | ... |
| 5 45 | ,, Gya ... ... Dp. | 6 14 | 84 13 | 42 7 |
| 9 22 | ,, Gomoh ... ... ,, | 2 45 | 91 7 | 45 12 |
| 11 10 | ,, Sitarampur ... ,, | 0 54 | 94 8 | 47 4 |
| 11 35 | ,, Asansol ... ... ,, | 0 39 | 94 13 | 47 7 |
| 13 36 | ,, Burdwan ... ... ,, | 22 53 | 98 15 | 49 8 |
| 15 32 | Ar. Howrah ... ... ,, | 21 11 | 99 1½ | 49 9½ |

(*a*) *Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.*

A. Arrival.

### PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

| From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail. | Stations. | To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 19 15 | Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar. | 12 35 | ... | ... |
| 0 40 | ,, Manmad ... ... Dp. | 6 46 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 3 53 | ,, Bhusaval ... ... ,, | 3 28 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 5 56 | ,, Khandwa ... ... ,, | 1 33 | 31 7 | 15 12 |
| 8 50 | ,, Itarsi ... ... ,, | 22 49 | 38 6 | 19 3 |
| 10 36 | ,, Bhopal ... ... ,, | 21 2 | 41 15 | 21 0 |
| 13 5 | ,, Bina ... ... ,, | 18 35 | 47 5 | 23 11 |
| 15 14 | Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,, | 15 58 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 16 15 | Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar. | 15 5 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 18 15 | ,, Orai ... ... Dp. | 13 11 | 57 11 | 28 14 |
| 20 30 | ,, Cawnpore... ... ,, | 11 8 | 61 13 | 30 15 |
| 21 45 | Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,, | 9 45 | 66 1 | 33 1 |
| 15 43 | Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar. | 15 33 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 17 35 | ,, Gwalior ... ... Dp. | 13 43 | 57 1 | 28 9 |
| 20 5 | ,, Agra Cantt. ... ,, | | 61 9 | 30 13 |
| 20 57 | ,, Mattra ... ... ,, | 10 15 | 57 13 | 28 15 |
| 23 0 | Ar. Delhi Main ... ,, | 8 0 | 66 4 | 33 3 |
| 23 35 | Dp. Delhi ... Ar. | 7 32 | ... | ... |
| 1 43 | ,, Meerut Cant. ... Dp. | 5 51 | 70 6 | 35 4 |
| 4 24 | Ar. Saharanpur ... ,, | 3 22 | 70 12 | 38 7 |
| 10 25 | ,, Dehra Dun ... ,, | 21 15 | 85 14 | 43 0 |
| 23 25 | Dp. M. & S. M. Delhi ... Ar. | 7 28 | 66 4 | 33 3 |
| 2 52 | Ar. M. & S. M. Umballa Cant. Dp. | 3 55 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 3 17 | Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar. | 3 27 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 5 39 | ,, Ludhiana ... ... Dp. | 1 23 | 84 8 | 42 4 |
| 8 27 | ,, Amritsar ... ... ,, | 22 34 | 92 6 | 46 3 |
| 11 50 | ,, Lahore ... ... ,, | 21 35 | 94 2 | 47 2 |
| 18 51 | ,, Rawalpindi ... ... ,, | 11 44 | 106 4 | 53 4 |
| 23 18 | Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,, | 6 54 | 113 0 | 56 10 |
| 3 55 | Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar. | 2 51 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 6 15 | ,, Kalka ... ... Dp. | 1 0 | 85 5 | 42 11 |
| 12 42 | Ar. Simla ... ... ,, | 18 0 | 103 5 | 52 11 |

*For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.*

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

*Bombay, Victoria Terminus,*
*1st March 1913.*

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

RESUME OF A SUCCESSFUL TOURNEY.

FAILURE OF THE FAVOURITES.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament of 1913 is over, and it is possible to throw the mind back in retrospection over many a close-fought fight, many a hard-won game, that has taken place during the last three weeks on the grassy spread of the Oval. That the tournament has been a great and unqualified success goes without saying. Events of spectacular interest are few and far between in this leading city of India; but, among the few annual fixtures of a sporting character that are vouchsafed to us, the Bombay Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is looked forward to with anticipation of pleasure in abundance, excitement in plenty, material for conversation that keeps the sporting fraternity going for a long three weeks. It furnishes us with something to distract our thoughts from the approaching hot weather and the dull season that lies between the sound of the last click of a hockey stick and that deeper musical note of football, that comes with the first appearance of the bounding sphere on the Cooperage; the deep bass note that greets the ear as foot meets inflated leather.

Every afternoon, the Oval has been packed with the rank and fashion of Bombay. Not alone has Adonis, in immaculate blue serge and the latest type of soft Homburg, cheered with leather lungs and shouted encouragement to the team of his fancy, by his side Venus has appeared, in her best bib and tucker, equally excited, equally insistent on the Referee giving his decision the way she wants it, her taper fingers red with insistent clapping, the soles of her dainty shoes hot with stamping. It matters not that she backs the Padded Piffiers because she likes their colours. It matters not that she thinks they to ought be given a goal, because they tried so hard and that it wasn't a "kick" because they did not mean to. Venusis out to enjoy herself; and like a true sportswoman, obliges by removing her hat, squeaks "Oh" with the best and moves about on her chair with little ecstatic jumps that threaten extinction to the furniture. One wonders whether the P. W. D. man, when he is testing and passing the stands, makes due allowance for those ecstatic jumps.

Suffice it to say then that all Bombay and his wife, his sweetheart, his cousins and his aunts, for three long weeks, have enjoyed the tournament. Perhaps brother Willie's team "took the knock." It was rough luck and quite probably the Referee's fault entirely. Nevertheless, all have enjoyed themselves.

The tournament of 1913 will be remembered principally for the failure of the favourites. No one team can be picked out and so designated but, of the three or four clubs that were in the running for premier honours, not one survived. Among those who have watched local teams playing during the season and have been familiar with the Aga Khan Tournament of the last few years, it was generally accepted that the outstanding teams this year were the G. I. P. Ry., the Grant Medical College and the Bombay Gymkhana. All these had done well during the season. The Gymkhana had shown themselves capable of playing a good game but, almost before the tournament started, transfers robbed them of two of their best men. Then an excellent centre forward, was foolish enough to attempt diving when there was no water about, and, not only injured himself, but, what was still more unforgiveable, remained injured. As a result, the Gymkhana made no kind of a show in the Tourney. The G. I. P. team played exceedingly well up to a certain point. To many it seemed a sure thing for the Railwaymen when the Calcutta team were out of it. But there came a day when the Railwaymen were going cheap. They went.

The Calcutta Customs came to us with a great reputation and as was very soon apparent, a well deserved one. Except for their reputation, nothing was known of them. But after their first appearence against the Garrison Artillery they moved at once into the front rank of favourites. That they were one of the best teams that has been seen in Bombay will be ungrudgingly acknowledged. And yet they failed. In their match against the Grant Medical College, their standard of play was not of so high an order that their most ardent supporters could say they deserved to win. The Medical Students played the better game.

Of the teams, who were considered to be in the running, the Grant Medical College stood out as the one club that maintained a consistent and even standard of play. It was a high standard. The games in which they took part will be remembered as the most interesting of the whole tournament. The 1st Middlesex Regiment and the Pioneer Hockey Club, they disposed of comparatively easily but in their meeting with the Calcutta Customs Hockey Club, and again, later, against the Hussars, the Grant Medical College furnished us with plenty of excitement, a high standard of excellence and hockey that was worth the watching. The Grant Medical College was a team that more than any other deserved to succeed. But they went under.

And so with other minor fancies. The Sherwood Foresters, after playing splendid hockey against the Hornets and the G. I. P. Byculla Institute, wilted away before the Lusitanians, in the feeblest manner possible. The Hornets were a good team that were unlucky. De Souza in their forward line was a player we should have liked to have seen more of, and James was always worth watching. The combination and understanding between Downes and Navin, and in fact, the whole forward line of the Hornets was a delight to the eye of the hockey enthusiast. The Dorsets were defeated by the Hussars at the second time of asking though many consider that, with a little extra slice of luck, they might have pulled through.

The finalists however deserved their position. Of the two teams the Hussars had the heavier furrow to plough. The Dorsets and the Grant Medical College were both tough nuts to crack. It would have been a wild and woolly prophet, with an extra large dose of second sight in him, who would have placed the Lusitanian Sporting Club in the finals. During the season they have not been prominent. Their path to the final round was an exceptionally easy one. But, having arrived there, they justified their position by treating us to real good hockey. Their forward line was one of the best. Paes at half was good. Johnnie, at outside right, was the pet of half the female population of Bombay. Not since the Cathedral High School and the Buffs met, three times in succession, in the final of the tournament of 1905, has the Bombay public been treated to so prolonged a final.

Three evenings in succession a hard fought closely contested game was seen between teams neither of which, in spite of many missed opportunities on both sides, could see full time out a goal to the good. At the first meeting the Hussars led by three goals to one but were unable to retain their advantage. In the second game the Lusitanians opened the score but the Hussars equalised and though they fought for an hour and ten minutes in all, once more we had a draw. On Wednesday the same thing occurred though the Hussars were the first to draw blood. Only at the fourth meeting was a result arrived at when the Lusitanians won a record final by three goals to one. The methods of the contending teams were widely divergent. The Lusitanians were remarkable for the way in which, once their forwards got going, their short, quick passes tied the opposition into knots. Their forward line was fast and the short passing game suited them to perfection. On the other hand the Hussars adopted hard hitting and long passing. Hallard and Baker put in clever individual runs, dodging and tricking to perfection; but, as a combination, hard hitting and long passing suited the Hussars. Their play was full of vigour and tenacity and the forwards did not spare themselves, but worked both as defenders and attackers. The Lusitanian forward line, on the other hand, contended themselves with waiting for the ball, and confined their energies to attacking.

The arrangements made for the comfort of the public were excellent. Seating accommodation was provided for three thousand in the enclosure and both ends of the field being left open, a large number of people were able to see the games without charge. Charity has benefited very largely from the proceeds of the tournament. The ground has been the best the tournament has ever played on, and the move from the Marine Lines Parade ground has been a success. The Honorary Secretary and Committee of the tournament deserve our best thanks for their able efforts. It was a pity the Cup was not ready for presentation to the winners, but they will receive the trophy in a few days and H. H. the Aga Khan has been exceptionally generous in presenting so fine a piece of workmanship. It should commemorate his name for many years to come among all good sportsmen on this side of India.

### OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 24.

The attendance was very large and included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, the Maharaja of Mysore and most of the members of the local society.

TALLYHO CUP for ponies regularly hunted with Ooty, Madras, Poona and Bombay hounds. Gentlemen-riders only. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Capt. Meyrick's Liberty 11st. 8 lbs. Owner 1
Maj. Dennistoun's Warden 9st 12lbs. Owner 2
Mr. Phillip's Cafe au Lait 10st. 3lbs. Owner 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Liberty, 2 to 1 on Warden, and 10 to 1 against Cafe au Lait.

THE RACE:—Cafe au Lait dropped away early in the race, and Liberty won by 10 lengths.

TIME:—3mins. 14 2-5th secs.

PAVILION PLATE—forhorses regularly hunted with the Ooty, Madras, Poona or Bombay hounds. Gentlemen riders only. Distance 1 3-4 miles, catch-weights over 11-7.

Capt. Meyrick's Bobadil.....Owner 1
Mr. Cox's Mutiny.....Capt. Popham 2
Maj. Dennistoun's Sarang.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Bonelli and Rajah.

BETTING:—Even on Bobadil, 2 to 1 against Bonelli, 5 to 1 Mutiny, 6 to 1 against Sarang, 7 Rajah.

THE RACE:—After the half mile Sarang dropped away from Bobadil and Mutiny. Bobadil won by 4 lengths, even distance between the second and third.

TIME:—2 mins. 32 2-5th secs.

OOTACAMUND CUP, for horses—1 1-2 miles.

Yuvarajah's Miracle, 11st. 7lbs.....Melsom 1
Rajah of Sivagiri's Daisy Priam, 9st. 12lbs. ..... Randall } (dead heat) 2
Maharaja of Mysore's Master Priam, 8st. 13lbs. Northmore }

ALSO RAN:—Jorrocks and Harebell.

TIME—2 minutes 49 2 5 seconds.

THE RACE.—After Miracle and Jorrocks had done the run over the half mile, Daisy, Priam and Master Priam ran a good race with Miracle, who won by hardly three lengths, Daisy, Priam and Master Priam coming in a dead heat.

BETTING:—Evens Miracle, 2 to 1 Master Priam, 3 to 1 Jorrocks, 6 to 1 Daisy Priam, and 10 to 1 Herebell.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—For ponies 14-1 and under—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rungaswamy's Lady's Maid, 12-0 Melsom 1
Rajah of Sivagiri's Ninette, 9-7...Randall 2

TIME:—1 min. 26 1-5 seconds.

BETTING:—5 to 2 on Lady's Maid, 6 to 4 against Ninette.

THE RACE:—Lady's Maid led from start to finish and won by six lengths.

WELLINGTON PLATE.—For horses—one mile.

Maharaja Mysore's Bambra, 10st. 3lbs. Northmore 1
Mr. Hannington's J. P. 9st. 10lbs. Randall 2
Mr. Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 10st. 3lbs..... Owner 3

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Bambra, 6 to 1 against Naughty Novice, 3 to 1 J. P., 6 to 1 Solomon.

TIME—1 minute 47 4-5 seconds.

THE RACE:—Bambra jumped off at the lead and kept two lengths in front of the field, J. P. lying next, Bambra won by 7 lengths, three lengths between second and third.

KALHUTTY PLATE—For ponies, catch weights 11st. 7lbs.—Two furlongs.

Mr. Rungaswamy's Fairsex .....Owner 1
Rajah Sivagiri's Ninette..Captain Popham 2
Major Rankin's Saumuren.....Owner 3

Won by half length, one-length between second and third.

ALSO RAN:—Fraud, Perginsite and Breadcrum.

### LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Bombay Gymkhana, Bunbury and Rennick replayed their match which previously in the week had to be left undecided owing to failure of light. On this occasion Rennick, who was receiving from his opponent one-sixth, could not find his form. His drives repeatedly found the tape and his placing was inaccurate with the result that Bunbury, who throughout was playing a steady careful game, had no difficulty in winning in two straight sets.

SCORE: Banbury (+2-6) beat Rennick (+3-6), 6—2, 6—1.

## SPORT AT HOME.

### RACING.

The Grand National Steeplechase was won at Aintree on April 4 by Sir C. Assheton-Smith's Covercoat. Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake's Irish Mail was second, and Mr. C. H. Wildenburg's Carsey, who threw his jockey two fences from home, third. Out of a field of twenty-two runners only the first two covered the course without mishap and only three finished. The Knowsley Plate was won by Lord Derby's Light Brigade, the Bridgeman Stakes by Mr. H Hartigan's Scotch Duke, the Sefton Park Plate by Mr. T. Baring's Grey Hall, and the Bickerstaffe Stakes by the Duke of Devonshire's Taslett.

The Liverpool Spring Meeting was concluded on April 5. The Liverpool Hurdle Handicap was won by M. H. de Mumm's Clin D'Oeil, Mr. C. T. Pulley's Himan being second, and Capt. Collis's Lucas third. The Champion Steeplechase was won by Sir W. Eden's Twelfth Lancer, the Earl of Sefton's Plate by Mr. P. Nelke's China Cock, the Stanley Stakes by Sir E. Cassel's Pictorial, and the Maghull Plate by Mr. R. T. Waugh's Giulio Romano.

The Nottingham Spring Meeting was begun on April 7. The Nottingham Spring Handicap was won by Mr. G. D. Smith's Bonfire, the Little John Plate by Sir A. Bailey's Dark Queen, the Rufford Abbey Plate by Sir T. Dewar's Irish Demon, and the Clifton Plate by Sir W. Cooke's Miss Tathwell. The meeting was concluded on April 8. The Newwark Plate was won by Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Matelot, the Bentinck Maiden Plate by Mr. G. Faber's Queensland, the Robin Hood Plate by Mr. Pickering's Maybud, and the Oxton Hurdle Race Handicap by Mr. A. James's St. Felicien.

The Warwick Spring Meeting was begun on April 9. The Cattle Plate was won by Mr. P. Nelke's Cragwin, the Shakespeare Welter Handicap by Mr. W. Wallis's Fairy Hill, and the Hampton Welter Handicap by Mr. J. E. Potter's Nankeen.

The annual point-to-point races of the Aldershot Cavalry Brigade were held on April 5, over a course of three and a half miles, near Hawthorn Hill. Each regiment of the brigade held its own regimental cup races for light-weights and heavy-weights, but in each instance the two races were run from one start. The winners were:—2nd Dragoon Guard's Cups.—Light-weights, 12st. 7lbs. each—Mr E. Walkers' Tommy (owner); heavy-weights, 14 st. each—Major G. H. A. Ing's Gamecock (owner); 5th Dragoon Guards' Cups.—Light-weights, 12 st. 7 lb. each—Capt. R. L. Partridge's Ruck (owner); heavyweights, 14st. each—Mr. E. T. Nettlefold's Sambo II. (owner); 11th Hussars' Cups.—Light-weights, 12 st. each—Mr. J. S. Ainsworth's Poultry (owner); heavy-weights 14st.—Mr. J. G. Lowther's Tertius (owner); Brigade Subalterns' Cups.—12st. 7lbs. each—Mr. G. G. Marshall's (11th Hussars) Ginger Nut (owner), 1; Mr. R. B. H. Lechmere's (5th Dragoon Guards) Lassie (owner), 2; Mr. H. E. Talbot's (11th Hussars) Yellowskin (Mr. D. McMurrough-Kavanagh), 3.

The annual point-to-point races of the Rifle Brigade were held on April 8 over a natural course at Champion Lodge Maldon, by the permission of Sir Claude de Crespigny. The Duke of Connaught was among the visitors. The winners were:—Rifle Brigade Light-weight Cup—Mr. C. W. Liddell's Cerney (owner); Rifle Brigade Heavy-weight Cup.—Capt. H. V. Scott's Spook (owner); Rifle Brigade Cup—Mr. J. C. Darling's Joan of Arc (owner); Past and Present Brigade Cup—Capt. F. S. Grant's Castle Bagot (owner).

### FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The Harlequins beat the Old Merchant Taylors, on the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on April 5, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points).

London Welsh beat Catford Bridge, at Catford on April 5, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Old Whitgiftians and Old Millhillians played a drawn game at South Croydon, each side having scored 2 tries (6 points). Swansea beat Aberavon, at Swansea, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Cardiff beat Neath, at Cardiff, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 0. Newport beat Gloucester, at Newport, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Pontypool beat Penarth, at Pontypool, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal and 1 try (11 points) to two tries (6 points). Devonport Albion beat Blackheath, at Devonport, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points). Rosslyn Park beat Chatham Services, at Chatham, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points). Bristol beat Cinderford, at Cinderford, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Exeter beat Devonport Services, at Exeter, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Northampton beat Old Edwardians, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points). Watsonians beat Hartlepool Rovers, at Hartlepool, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 try (3 points). Manchester beat Birkenhead Park, at Manchester, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (30 points) to 0. Leicester beat Belgrave Premier Works, in the final round of the Midland Counties Cup competition at Leicester, by 3 goals and 8 tries (39 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

### ASSOCIATION.

England beat Scotland, at Chelsea, on April 5, by 1 goal to 0; the Old Brightonians beat the Old Aldenhamians, at Twickenham, in the final round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition, by 2 goals to 1.

London Amateurs (F. A) beat Birmingham Amateurs (F A.), at Birmingham, on April 9, by 2 g als to 1.

Hampstead beat the Civil Service, in the Southern Amateur League at Ealing on April 5, by 2 goals to 0; the Casuals beat Ealing, at Tufnell Lark, by 3 goals to 0; Oxford beat Eastbourne, at Oxford; by 2 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on April 5 were as follows:—Sheffield Wednesday 6 goals, Bradford City 0, at Sheffield; Sunderland 3, West Bromwich Albion 1, at Sunderland; Liverpool 3, Aston Villa 1, at Birmingham; Manchester United 2, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Manchester; Sheffield United 1, Notts County 0, at Nottingham; Everton 0, Manchester City 0, at Everton; Derby County 3, Chelsea 1, at Derby; Middlesbrough 0, Newcastle United 0, at Middlesbrough; Blackburn Rovers 1, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Blackburn; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Oldham Athletic 0, at Tottenham.

The Blackburn Rovers beat Sheffield United, at Blackburn, on April 7, by 3 goals to 1.

Sunderland beat Everton, at Sunderland, on April 9, by 3 goals to 1; West Bromwich Albion beat Newcastle United, at West Bromwich, by 1 goal to 0; Middlesbrough and Aston Villa played a drawn game, at Middlesbrough, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on April 5 were as follows:—Wolverhampton Wanderers 2 gols, Preston North End 0, at Wolverhampton; Burnley 3, Bradford 2, at Bradford; Blackpool 2, Birmingham 0, at Blackpool Huddersfield Town 5, Bristol City 0, at Huddersfield; Barnsley 2, Hull City 1, at Barnsley; Fulham 2, Glossop 0, at Fulham; Leeds City 1, Notts Forest 0, at Leeds; Leicester; Fosse 4, Stockport County 1, at Leicester, Grimsby Town 0, Lincoln City 0, at Grimsby; Bury 0, Clapton Orient 0, at Bury.

Fulham and Bristol City played a drawn game, at Fulham, on April 7, neither side having scored.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on April 5 were as follows:—Swindon Town 3 goals, Portsmouth 0, at Swindon; Norwich City 2, Crystal Palace 2, at Norwich; Plymouth Argyle 2, Reading 0, at Reading; West Ham United 3, Millwall 1, at New Cross; Brentford 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Brentford; Queen's Park Rangers 4, Coventry City 0, at Park Royal; Northampton 1, Watford 1, at Northampton; Stoke 3, Southampton 1, at Stoke; Bristol Rovers 1, Exeter City 1, at Bristol; Merthyr Town 0, Gillingham 0, at Merthyr.

Portsmouth beat Coventry City, at Portsmouth, on April 9, by 2 goals to 1.

### RACQUETS.

In the challenge round of the Amateur Singles Championship of racquets the holder, Mr. Forester, beat Mr. Leatham by 3 games to 0.

The first half of the match between C. Williams (Harrow), the holder and J. Soutar (Philadelphia), for the championship of the world, was decided at Queen's Club on April 5. The result was a victory for Williams by 4 games to 2. The second half of the match will be played at Philadelphia early in May.

### GOLF.

The final of the Army Cup Tournament at golf was won by the Black Watch, who defeated the Seaforth Highlanders by 8 holes to 2.

The Royal Liverpool Club beat the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, at Hoylake, on April 8, in a contest by singles and foursome, by 10 matches to 5. Both sides were very strongly represented.

The spring competition meeting of the Golfers' Club was held at Sundridge Park on April 9. The most important prizes, namely, the challenge shield and memento, a cup for the best net score for thirty-six holes, and prize for the best scratch score for thirty-six holes, were all won by Mr. J. H. Wood with rounds of 63+87=170.

### BOXING.

The second annual meeting to decide the Army Boxing Championships were brought to a successful close on April 4 at the headquarters gymnasium. Entries were restricted to one representative of each regiment in each weight. In fighting there was in plenty, but the breaks-away were clean, and clinching was the last resource of the weak and the impotent. Results:—Officers' Competitions.—Light-Heavy Weights.—Final bout: Capt. M. P. Leahy beat Lieut. A. M. Read on points. Feather Weights.—Final bout: Lieut. C. F. Crousaz beat Lieut. R. X. Whitty on points. Welter Weights.—Final bout: Lieut. G. le Q. Martell (Royal Engineers), holder, beat Lieut. M. A. Cross (Loyal North Lancashire Regt.) on points. Light Weights.—Final bout: Lieut. Sir I. Colquhoun (1st Scots Guards) beat Lieut. A. B. Butterworth (Army Service Corps) on points. Men's Competitions.—Feather Weights. Final bout: Private Willis (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) beat Private Smith (Northumberland Fusiliers) on points. Light Weights.—Final bout: Lance-Corporal Miller (Loyal North Lancashire Regt.) beat Sergt Rice South Lancashire Regt.) on points. Middle Weights—Final bout: Private Murray (1st Scots Guards) beat Corporal Zimmer (Hampshire Regt. on points. Welter Weights.—Final bout: Lance-Corporal Redrup (Depot East Surrey Regt.) beat Private Maskill (Queen's Bayrs) on points. Light-Heavy Weights.—Final bout: Bombardier Coats (Royal Field Art.), (Bordon) and Lance-Corporal Coombs (9th Lancers) were both disqualified in the second round for not trying. Heavy Weights.—Final bout: Private J. Robinson (2nd Coldstream Guards) knocked out Private J. Clifford (2nd Leinster Regt.) in the second round.

## ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 11th inst, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Ash, Mr T H
Barton, Mr G B Mrs and child
Barnfield, Mr J H
Bulkley, Mr E B
Grant, Mr T
Gasper, Miss M P
Granville, Mr J A
Kinloch, Lt R J H and Mrs.
Loosemore, Mr T J Mrs and 2 Infant
Lupton Mr J M and Mrs
Lemarchand, Mr E
Little, Miss L
MacDonald, Sub-Lt R F K
Mackey, 2nd-Lt J
Newman, Mr C C
Simkins, Mr F A R

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Major W C and Mrs
Agnew, Capt H C Miss
Bell Major B
Berkeley, Lt-Col R B
Blanc, Mr B P
Butler, Lady
Bliar, Capt G L
Bordes, Mrs F
Beamish, Capt W S and Mrs and Inft
Chase, Mr C E
Cooper, Mr B F
Curtis, Capt F
Cassells, Mr A
Ewing, Mr J A
Grimston, Beig-Genl Sir R
Goad, Mr D
Harton, Mr G S
Kissan, Mr B W
Lee, Col F
Leigh, Mrs
Milne, Mr R B
Miller, Mrs W H
Pearse, Mr A B R
Redfern, Mr H
Raitt, Major Genl H A
Smith, Mr W
Swayne, Mr R P M
Selhi, Mr M R
Wheeler, Major M
Wilson, Mrs V

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Benson, Mr R L
Boyd, Capt J F
Carden, Major W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Meade, Mr C F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Dobbs, Mrs E and Inft child and nurse
Taylor, Mr W

MARSEILLES O KARACHI.

Hingston, Major E
Warren, Miss E
Willoughby, Mr G

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

O.T. & SODA

The addition of a little O.T. to Soda Water makes a delicious blend that is particularly suitable for those who like unsweetened drinks. O.T. lessens the filling and flatulent effects, and bestows its own good qualities, and the result is a grand thirst-quencher — good for the palate, good for health, and just the drink for hot, tiring, thirsty days.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better pick-me-up. As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts" there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control.
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911
O.T. AWARDS FOR PURITY AND GOODNESS

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it.

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Ginger Ale, etc.
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing—lessens filling and flatulent effects.

Water (Hot or Cold)—
gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfies.

Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
improves the flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Ale, Beer, Stout—
gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

Sole Makers:—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona), Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona), D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria, (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.), Pestonji Maneckji, (Forbes St.), Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road), Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### FACTORY ACT REPORTS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 7, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the reports of the local Governments on the Factory Act are summarised or reviewed by the Government of India; and whether any such review or summary is available for the use of members, who have, otherwise to be at the pains of perusing a bulky file of reports and statistics.

Mr. Montagu:—I shall be happy to place in the library the Government of India's despatch giving cover to the provincial reports and briefly reviewing them. As regards the statistics, the honourable member may not have noticed that they are summarised in a statement that will be found at the end of the set of reports already placed in the library.

### THE NEW DELHI.

On Tuesday, April 8, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. H V. Lanchester went out to Delhi report on the lay-out and town-planning the new city at the request of the Viceroy or of the Secretary of State; whether Mr. Lanchester's report will be made known a copy being placed in the library and whether his plan for the lay-out of the new city will be exhibited before, simultaneously with, or after the exhibition of Mr. Lutyens' plans.

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Lanchester went to Delhi at the request of the Viceroy conveyed to him by the Secretary of State. There is no report such as my hon. friend refers to, and Mr. Lanchester's memoranda are not in a form or of a nature for presentation to Parliament, nor do I think them relevant to the consideration of the plans prepared by the Town-planning Committee.

Mr. Alden asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Government of India had now definitely decided on the southern site for the new capital of Delhi; whether he could state the extra cost likely to be incurred by the choice of the northern site, and whether he had official information showing which site whould be the more advantageous from the sanitary and health point of view.

Mr. Montagu: The reply to the first question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State cannot answer the second part of the question, but the additional cost for Government headquarters on the same scale would be undoubtedly heavy; as regards the part of the question, the southern site is overwhelmingly more advantageous from the health point of view.

### SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has been officially informed of the result of the voting in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Mr. Banerjea's motion for the separation of judicial from executive functions; if so, whether the whole of the Indian members, Hindoos and Mahomedans, voted without exception in favour of it; whether this unanimity is without precedent in the history of the reformed council; and whether the Government of India has yet come to any decision upon this important subject.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the second part therefore does not arise; as to the third part, I don't know and to the best of my belief, no.

### CHUMBI VALLEY TRADE ROUTE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has information to the effect that officers of the Tibetan Government from Lhasa are obstructing the Chumbi Valley trade route.

Mr. Montagu: After inquiry of the British agent at Yatung, the Government of India report that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that Tibetan officials are obstructing the Chumbi Valley trade route.

### AIR FLEET FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what action the Government of India has taken in the direction of providing aviation classes in and an air fleet for the Indian Army.

Mr. Montagu: A scheme is now under consideration but I am not yet in a position to make a statement.

### HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has any official information showing that the resolution of the All-India Moslem League, at Lucknow, in favour of a system of self-government suitable to India, represents the opinion of the Indian Mahomedan community.

Mr. Montagu; No sir.

### WHIPPING SENTENCES IN INDIA AND BURMA.

On Wednesday, April 9.—Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that, while the number of judicial sentences for whipping throughout the whole of India has reduced, under the operation of the new Whipping Act, from 18,937 in 1908 to 7,500 in 1911, the number of such sentences in the province of Burma still remains high, being 2,498 in 1908 and 2,158 in 1911; and whether he is aware of any reason why the reduction of whipping sentences, which has been so marked in India generally, has not also been manifested in Burma.

Mr. Swift MacNeill also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of judicial sentences for whipping is always higher in the United Provinces of Agra and Oude than in any other province of India, and that in 1911 the percentage of whipping sentences in cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 2·42 in the United Provinces against 5.5 in the adjoining province of Bengal; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances which lead to this prevalence of whipping in the United Provinces.

Mr. Montagu: I will make inquiries on the points raised by the hon. member in these two questions.

### TRANSFERRING THE CAPITAL.

Mr. MacCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the whole of the cost of transferring the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, including the expenditure in making the old city of Delhi sanitary and inhabitable, and the cost of any new railway accommodation which may be required, will be shown under one capital head in the accounts of the Government of India, so that the total expenditure incurred by reason of the transfer may be readily seen.

Mr. Montagu: A portion at least of the expense of making old Delhi more sanitary would it must be presumed, have been incurred in any case as an item in such work generally in India. Information as to the cost of the change of capital will be given separately but not under one capital head since it will not all be capital expenditure. I would refer the hon. member to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech in introducing the financial statement this year.

### WOMEN IN INDIAN CANTONMENTS.

Mr. Snowden asked th Secretary of State for War: If circular memoranda are still sent out by the Quartermaster-General to Indian cantonments ordering the provision for our soldiers there of young and attractive women.

Mr. Montagu: No, sir.

### THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Mac Caw asked the Prime Minister If he will state when the Commission on Indian finance and currency will be appointed.

Mr Asquith I hope that the names of the members of the Commission will be announced next week.

### INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Cassel asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to a recent speech of the Finance Member of the Legislative Council of India on the subject of Imperial Preference; and whether that indicated any change in the views of his Majesty's Government on this subject.

Mr. Asquith: I have seen a report in the Press of the speech referred to. The answer to the secondpart of the question is in the negative.

Mr. Cassel: May it be taken that the speech substantially represents the view of the Government?

Mr. Asquith: No, sir. I have answered the second part the question in the negative.

## MARRIAGE SERVICE CONDEMNED.

### SUFFRAGE MANIFESTO.

The Spiritual Militancy League—members of which, it will be remembered, asked to wear orange-coloured scarves as a distinctive badge have issued a lengthy manifesto against "the moral indignities to woman contained in the Anglican marriage service." Copies of this document are to be sent to every clergyman of the Church of England. and to all persons whose forthcoming marriages are annouuced in the daily newspapers.

The manifesto calls upon "all self-respecting men and women in England to help, create a public opinion that will induce the Government to constrain by law the authorities of the State Church to remove from the Anglican marriage rite the following indignities both to the spiritual nature of women and to the actual and ideal relationship of husband and wife."

Then follows a list of the fifteen "indignities" to woman contained in the marriage service as at present used in the English Church.

The first point which calls forth the condemnation of the league is the requiring of the bride to "obey" and "serve" her husband—"wise and good husband" runs the comment, "find as many occasions to obey and serve as do wives" and a suggested improvement is that the bride-grooms should promise to "obey and serve" his bride.

The "giving away" of the bride is another slur on womanhood, according to the league, who consider it "a humiliating survival of a status for woman which will not become wholly extinct until the nation no longer allows its religious formula to misrepresent and belie the highest practice and insight of our own day."

Objection is also raised to the placing of the ring upon the finger of the bride, as a symbol of the marriage bond, while none is placed upon that of the baidegroom.

The seventh humiliation, says the manifesto, to which every bride is subjected—or (to present the worst side of the evil) the seventh indictement of the bridegroom to spiritual arrogance and tyranny—appears purely unreal, but is not without a profound and subtle influence to the injury of English wifehood. The minister, speaking to the people, says: I pronounce that they be man and wife together. The implication of the phrasing here is that the woman is wholly a wife, and the man not wholly a husband; he therefore is still called a man, but she is named wife. This indignity apparently might be removed in either of two ways—by changing the clause so that it will read husband and wife or so that it will read man and woman. . . . The eighth indignity, like all the rest, is a subtle giving of precedence and pre-eminence to the brideg oom. It consists in the fact that the first of the alternative psalms to be sung addresses itself wholly to the bridegroom: Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house, etc. We protest that this psalm shall be omitted or be supplemented by another addressed to the wife, and announcing what her husband shall be as upon the walls of her house.

### OUTWARD ADORNING.

Another "indignity" consists in a warning to women "without any similar injuction to men as to what is proper for women in dress and deportment. It may be that there is occasion to warm brides out ward adorning, of plaiting the hair and against of wearing gold. But if woman, as well as men, had been priests when the Prayer-book was made, it ts inconceivable that no equivalent warning should have been inserted in this hmily as to the vices peculiar to men, which are probably as pernicious as plaiting the hair and the wearing of gold."

The other points raised are insinuations as to woman's spiritual inferiority and moral subordination in status contained in prayers, the homely which the Prayer-book gives as the one to be used if the priest does not preach, and in the quotations from St. Paul: Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands etc.

The league's statement concludes:—"We call upon the Government to introduce a Bill which shall secure the removal from the marriage rite of the State Church of all the aforementioned humiliations to women. We cannot take as an excuse the cynical objection that this is a mere matter of words and has no weight. We assert that the refusal of full citizenship to women in enlightened England to-day is inexplicable and incomprehensible. except for the fact that in a thousanu should subtle and hidden but potent and everactive ways the men folk of England have been spiritudly blinded and are entrenched in a false and fatal sense of moral and intellectual superiority to women, and that woman at every turn of life, from the cradle to the grave have discouraged, until their own power of initiative has been in great part paralysed. In our judgment this marriage rite, sanctioned and practised to-day by both the state and the Church of England, is typical; and it clearly betrays the method, not, it is true, of brute coercion, but of spirtual disparagement, which has always been brought to bear against women."

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and he beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

## DEPARTURES.

### PER S.S. "SALSETTE" APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette", sails to-day Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allen Mr A T
Baldock, Lt-Col C B
Baker Mr A W
Barton, Mr N
Baxamusa, Mr F W H
Beyer, Mr H
Birdword, Lt Col H B
Bo-anquet, Mr O V
Braganza, Mr J A
Bravi, Mr G
Bromilow, Capt D G and Mrs
Brown, Mr Graham
Brown, Mr O
Burrowes Capt P W
Carr, Mrs W and infant.
Cartwright, Mr H A
Cameron, Mr, Mrs and child
Corrie, Miss K
Cunningham, Mr
Chota Nagpur, Rt Revd Bishop of
Durack, Mr J J
Edmund, Mr
Esa Mr A W
Ferrard, Mr S H
Forbes, Mr T A C
Fergusson, Mr A F
Fisher, J H
Forbes, Mrs, nurse and infant
Fry, Mr C Gaistin
Furness, Mr H G
Godfrey, C1E, Lt-Col S H
Gregson, Mr T
Grasswell, Mr E A
Grylls, Mr W M
Harris, Mr, Mrs G C and infant
Houston, Maj A M
Hoes, Mr David
Haughton, Capt E J H
Hoare, Capt C G
Jennings, Mr and Mrs
Kenworthy, Capt W
Lane, Major F M
Lyall, Mrs F F
McKercher, Mr an Mrs
Morrin, Mr
McGregor, Mr
Malegan, M H D
Marshall, Mr Osborne
Marshall, Mr Sassoon
Massey, Capt S D
McCully, Mr Colin C and Mrs
Parker, Mrs C H and child
Purcell, Mr R J H
Radford, Mr E A
Rudolf, Professor Norman
Radcliffe, Capt A Delme
Sercombe, Mr M
Sharpe, Mr
Smith, Mr W
Strong, Major Norman
Sheehan, Major G J
Smith, Mr A Newton
Sandbrook, Mr J A
Sassoon, Capt Sassoon J
Shawe, Mr E B
Shepherd, Mrs
Thomas, Mr G L
Teraham, Mr
Walker, Mr T L
Wapshare, Brig Genl R
Ward, Mrs Dudley
Watling, Capt L D

The following passengers are engaged:—

Per s.s. Egypt to London on 3rd May 1913.

Abbott, Mr I
Abbott, Mrs L H
Abraham, Mr A S and Mrs
Addis, Mr A W C and Mrs
Ahmed, Mr H H
Allen, Dr
Allan, Mr
Allum, Mr E F
Argyle, Mr J B
Argyle, Mrs and infant
Arthur, Sir Allan
Ashcroft, Mr J M
Ayecouch, Capt W G
Bernard, Lt R P St V
Besant, Mrs Annie
Beynon, Deaconess Katherine
Black, Mr J R
Bookless, Mr R J
Bonford, Mrs T and child
Boyd, Mr J
Boyle, Mr and rs W H
Brident, Mr G H
Brimmell, Mr A G
Brookes, Mrs
Bryer, Mr and Mrs WH
Dey, Mr A C
Dobbie, Mr G C G
Dow, Mr H
Digby, Capt E A
Digby, Mrs
Dixskit, Dr K J
Dunbar, Mr and Mrs N I
Dunley, Mr L
Durrie, Mr, Mrs D and two children
Dutt, Mr, Mrs P C and two children
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs S M
Eliot, Mr P D C
Farfan, Mr A J T
Fellows, Mr E T
Fosbery, Mr, and Mrs A C W
Fowler, Mr A E
Fox, Miss
Fraser, Mrs W M
Garrett, Mr A J
Gartb, Mr W
Geoghegan, Lt-Col S
Gibbs, Mr A
Gibbs, Mrs and two infants
Gill, Mr H D
Goodwin, Mr Wm and Mrs
Graves-Oliver, Miss
Graves-Oliver, Mrs E
Grayfoot, Col B B
Griffin, Lady
Grossman, Mr L
Hajeebhoy, Mr J
Haleem, Mr A B A
Handcock, Mrs G W
Harris, Mr J S
Harrison, Mr F
Henry, Miss
Herbert, Mr, Mrs L W A and child
Hessling, Mr H H
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs B H
Hickey, Mr B S
Hill, Mr W F and Mrs
Hope-Johnstone, Mr W G T
Hunter, Mr R
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs W G
Hyde, Mr and Gregory
Irwin, Rev Ronald
Jenking, Mr J
Jenkin, Mr J M
Judah, Mrs
Judah, Miss
Kemball, Miss
Kemball, Mr H V R
Kenry, Mr W
King, Miss N
Kissendorfer, Mr and Mrs W
Knight, Mr W H
Langley, Mr C A
Lawrence, Mr H
Lee, Mrs K W
Leslie, Mr
Lewis, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J F
Lindsay, Mr and Mrs W J
Lumsden, CVO, RN, Capt W
Lumsden, Mrs
Macnair, Rev, Mrs J and two children
Madras, Hon the Advocate General of and Mrs Fredrick Corbet
Marjoribanks, Mr G E
Matheson, Mr B S
May, Mr B
McDonald, Mr J
McIntyre, Mr A
Monro, Mr A V
Meldrum, Mr A
Miller, Hon Mr Justice L
Miller, Mr W B
Miller, Mrs
Milne, Mr J Wardlaw
Misra, Mr L S
Bull, Mr H A
Burckel, Mr Xavier
Carpendale, Mr T M
Chambers, Mr W A
Chari, Mr Krishnama
Chatterton, Col J B
Cheshire, Mrs
Childers, Miss D M
Chitali, Mr M A
Clark, Miss C V
Clarke, Mr E and child
Cove, Mr V D
Crawford, Mr F L
Crawford, Mr J
Crichton-Walker, Mr and Mrs F
Crook, Mrs J W
Crouch, Mr and Mrs H N
Cruz, Mr Pereira
Cunningham, Mr G
Curtis, Mr, Mrs W L and child
David, Mr W O
Davidson, Mr and Mrs W
Davison, Mr and Mrs J de Cairy, Mrs S
Devonshire, Mr
Mockler, Maj G F
Monk, Mr and Mrs J E
Morgan, Mr E H
Mount, Mr A H
Mulliner, Mr A R
Murdoch, Mr A
Nair, Hon Sir C Sarkaram
Napier, Mr C
Nicholson, Mr T F
Nissim, Mr and Mrs S E
Nissm, Mr R M
Ogilvie, Lt-Col W H
Ouseley, Mr J G
Palmer, Col C H
Paterson Brown, Mrs
Patro, Mr
Paul, Mr K T
Pemberton, Mr W S
Petch, Mr and Mrs F W
Phillipson, Mr A
Pollard, Miss
Potts, Lt-Col F
Proctor, Sir Henry
Pryor, Mr J
Ramesan, Mr V
Reynolds, Capt J G
Riddell, Maj H J
Ritchie, Mr J
Roberts, Mr J
Rocke, Miss (Dr) Mary
Ross, Capt
Roughton, Mrs F A G
Russell, Major and Mrs F
Russell, Mr A H
Sapte, Lt. Col D
Sawle, Mrs J W and infant
Scott, Mr and Mrs TH
Scott, Mrs J C
Scott O'Connor, Mrs and child
Scroop, Mr C
Sharpe, Mrs
Shea, Mrs J S M
Shellim, Mr, Mrs D S, child, governess and ayah
Smallwood, Maj F G and Mrs
Smith, Mr A Newton
Smith, Mr J W Knighton
Smith, Mr W R G
Sopper, Mrs
Spence, Mr L H
Spurgin, Mr E W
Stalkartt, Mr J C
Strong, Miss
Swamy, Mr B R X
Swarrinadham, Dr and Mrs S
Sykes, Miss E R
Talwalker, Mr G R
Taylor, Mr H F Lechmere
Thomason, Mrs R M
Thornton, Mr T A
Tofts, Mr C F
Toogood, Mr F A and Mrs
Traise, Mr W J
Tupper, Hon Mr J H E
Unna, Mr O W
Wales, Mr W M
Wallis, Hon Sir John
Wallis, Lady, child and infant
Warren, Mr E S
Waterston, Mr S
Watson, Mr
Watson, Mr T N
Welinker, Mr S G
Wellinkar, Mr T C
Westrup, Mr B G
White, Hon Sir C Arnold
Wilson, Mr F B
Wilson, Mrs
Winter, Mrs J
Wylie, Mr J P
Younghusband, Lady

Per s.s. Salsette to London on 10th May 1913.

Armour, Mr W S
Baillie, Mrs W W
Bennett, Capt and Mrs J H
Brisbane, Mr J
Cole, Mr G S
Cook, Mr J H E
Horswell, Mr
Joyce, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr J
Millar, Mr and Mrs D L
Ozzard, Lt-Col and Mrs F R
Porteous, Mr D R
de Rothschild, Baron M and two Valets
de Rothschild, Baroness and maid
Elmore, Mr Frank
Fanshawe, Mr G D
Fitzpatrick, Mr C
Garne, Mr F W
Roberts, Mr Sydney G
Savage, Mr R M H
Speechley, Mr A J L
Synge, Major M
Veitch, Mr H M
Ward, Mr W
Webster, Mr J E
Young, Mr J H R

Per s.s. Persia to London on 17th May 1913.

Babonesu, Miss
Bailey, Mr Vernon BF
Bannatire-Allason C B
Maj-Gen K
Barlee, ICS, Mr W K
Barlee, Mrs and child
Bell, Mr A G
Bennett, Mr W H
Brewster, Major
Browne, Mr C H
Bryce, Maj D G
Campbell, Mr and Mrs R H
Campbell, Miss
C B Major-Genl K
Chaulum, Mr M V
Chrestien, Mr F E and Mrs
Connell, Miss
Cowans, Lt-Col E A
Dods, Mr W K and Mrs
Dods, Miss
Down, Mis
Drury, Mr E N
Edgis, Miss
Fregonny, Capt A J
Fryer, Mr A C
Gamble, ICS, Mr R A
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur
Green, Mr C W Tandy
Hannay, Mr A L
Hari Nath, Mr
Hayward, Mrs
Hormusjee, Mr K D
Hughes, Mr
Hughes, Mrs
Hutton, Mr J
Jackson, Hon Mr A D
Kennedy, Mrs W
Kidd, Mrs Ralph
Labey, Mr G T
La Matague, Mr C
Leake, Mr H M
Lilley, Mrs H H and infant
Macdonald, Mr W
Mackinnon, Mr J
Maconochi, Mr R R
Maud, Mr Chas E
Maud, Mrs
Maxwell, Mrs
May, Mr A J
Mayers, Mr and Mrs G R
Mayers, Mr (Jr)
Mayers, two Misses
Miller, Mr F D
Morrison, Mr R M
Mort, Mrs Guy
Muirden, Mrs A
Munro, Mr A V
Overton, Mr J J R
Peters, Captain J
Piggott, Mr V G
Prevost, Major G H
Price, Miss D
Rae, Mr H N
Savage, Mr R M H
Scott, Mrs J C
Sen, Mrs, child and governess
Shafto, Capt J D
Sharp, Mr F
Sheepshanks, Mr E
Smith, Maj L A
Stewart, Capt C C
Strike, Mr W J
Tarachand, Mr C
Tomlinson, Mr H
Way, Mr, Mrs G, child and infant
Wickham, Major H F

## EX-COMMUNICATED BISHOP.

### ALLEGED LIBEL IN A PAPAL BULL.

The Anglo-Catholic Archbishop of London, Arnold Harris Mathew, was plaintiff yesterday in a libel suit brought in Mr. Justice Darling's court against "The Times" newspaper. The alleged libel was contained in the issue of "The Times" of February 28. 1911. A translation was them given of an edict from the Vatican ex-communicating the plaintiff. The principal defence was that the words were true.

Mr. Roskill, K C., leading counsel for the Anglo-Catholic Archbishop explained the nature of his office and church. He then read the alleged libel, which was headed, "The Excommunication of Englishmen," and began:—

The acta Apostolicæ Sedis of February 15, which has just reached London, contains the text of the major ex-communication of three Englishmen which, as stated in "The Times" of Saturday, has been pronounced by the Pope.

This document, which is in Latin, sets forth that:—

For some time past we have known that it has been to you a source of grievous scandal and of deepest sorrow of mind that the priests,, Herbert Ignatius Beale and Arthur William Howarth, of the diocese of Nottingham, seeking the things that are their own, and not the things that are Jesus Christ's, after several attempts to procure for themselves the rank of the episcopate from men who are not Catholics have lately reached that pitch of audacity in which, having obtained the fulfilment of their wishes, they have arrogantly informed us of their episcopal consecration.

The person who was the chief author of this sacriligious misdeed, a certain pseudo-bishop named Arnold Harris Mathew, was not ashamed to confirm the fact in letters full of self assumption.

This person has, moreover, thought fit to bestow upon himself the title of Anglo-Catholic Archbishop of London.

In the witness-box Bishop Mathew. who wore a crimson stock with his clerical attire, said that he was not aware of having committed any nefarious crime.

Mr. Hugh Fraser: Is it true to say that you did not believe in the Divinity of Jesus Christ?—I have always believed in it.

In reply to Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., who cross-examined, the bishop said that he did not complain of any serious mistranslation of the Papal Bull. His complaint was that it ought not to have been translated at all

The witness, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Gladstone advised him to go to Holy Trinity Church. Chelsea, and take clerical work as an Anglican priest.

The witness described how he stayed for a short while in the parish of Holy Trinity, with the approval of Dr. Temple, the then Bishop of London. Dr. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, told him that he could not officiate before he had signed a renunciation of Roman Catholic doctrines This he was unabie to do.

The witness agreed with counsel that to call a man a "pseudo-bishop" was equivalent to calling him an imposter.

In a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he said: "I should like to obtain a country parish."

The case was abjourned.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receip's. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 223000 | Rs. 525000 | Rs. 4000 | Rs. 752000 |
| Or per mile of Ry .. | 236 | 555 | 4 | 795 |
| For previous 5 days of half year. | 151000 | 343000 | 3000 | 497000 |
| Total for 3 weeks. ... | 374000 | 868000 | 7000 | 1249000 |
| Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year | 229690 | 501630 | 3440 | 737760 |
| Per mile of Ry. do... | 243 | 533 | 4 | 780 |
| Total to cor. date do... | 389340 | 833151 | 5895 | 1228386 |

Increase for the week...Rs. 14,240
Do. to date ..... „ 20,614

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 23rd April, to 6 a.m. on the 24th April:—

| | Attacks | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 29 | 28 |
| Total mortality for to-day from all causes ..... | ... | 106 |

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

Sole Shippers to India.

Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

A Natural Beauty Secret

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, April 8.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols.—H L D Fordyce, Supply and Transport Corps ; A R Saunders, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) (Feb. 16).

Capt to be Majors—F C Hirst, Superny List ; J A Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regt., D W Maxwell, 4th Gurkha Rifles, G R P Wheatley, 27th Light Cav A M. Hennell, 32nd Lancers, G H Davies, Supply and Transport Corps ; A T S Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) (Feb 20).

Lieuts to be Capts.—F V Pogson, 9th Bhopal Inf, E D D Smith, 27th Punjabis, C P Browne, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsdens) (Jan 9), S Williams, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), J G Willoughby, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cav (Jan 27).

Note—The promotion of Capt HF Fuller, Supply and Transport Corps, to his present rank, notified in the "Gazette" of March 14, with effect from July 15, 1912, carries pay from Nov 1912, only, the date of admission to the Indian Army.

Indian Medical Service.

Capt to be Major—G Fowler ( Dec 27, 1912 ).

Note—The promotion of Major W Lapsley M B to his present rank is ante-dated from June 28, 1912, as notified in the Gazette of Aug 23, 1912, to Dec 29, 1911.

Indian Army Departments.

Assist Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Lieut to be Dep. Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Capt—J Foy ( Feb 26 ).

Dep Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt to be Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt—W Reeves ( Feb 6 ); W H Dare, J Foy ( Feb 26 ).

To be Assist Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Lieut—Conductors F I Williams R Wright, and W C Hayman ( May 23, 1912 ); Conductor W J Lyttle ( Oct. 3, 1912 ); Conductor T Duthie ( Feb 26 ).

Admissions.

The King has approved of the admission of the following officers to the Indian Army:—

To be Lieut.—H Forbes, from King's Own Scottish Borders (Jan. 30, but to rank from Jan. 6, 1909).

Sec. Lieuts. to be Sec. Lieuts.—from the unattached list—J A Ferguson, 8th Rajputs (Oct. 8, 1912); D R Montford, 98th Infantry (Oct. 7, 1912); M M Stevenson, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Kinner's Horse) (Oct. 8, 1912); E B Grasett, 28th Punjabis (Oct. 9, 1912); E J D McElwaine 76th Punjabis (Jan. 7); R A Fitt-Gibbon, 128th Pioneers (Jan. 6); H E Silver, 18th Infantry (Nov. 6, 1912); G Watson, 96th Berar Infantry (Dec. 3, 1912); R J F P Meade, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs (Dec. 4, 1912); J G Byrne, 87th Dogras (Dec. 3, 1912); C N Harding, 88th Carnatic Infantry (Nov. 5, 1912); B W R Reynolds, 103rd Mahratta L I (Dec. 3, 1912); B W Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse) (Dec. 3, 1912); G P Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers (Nov. 4, 1912); K. F. Channer, 36th Jacob's Horse (Dec. 3, 1912); G C Hockin, 7th Gurkha Rifles (Dec. 3, 1912); H H Marshall, 48th Pioneers (Oct. 28, 1912), E W Geidt, 107th Pioneers (Nov. 6, 1912); A P Rodgerson, 113th Infantry (Dec 3 1912), D G Rule, 27th Punjabis (Dec 3, 1912); G O Simson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse (Nov 4, 1912), F R Cubbon, 72nd Punjabis (Dec 1, 1912), H A Wellesley, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) Nov 4, 1912), N G Hind, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) (Dec 3, 1912), E J Shearer, 113th Infantry (Dec 3, 1912), A V Hammon, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) (Dec 3, 1912) F P N Tinley, 20th Deccan Horse (Dec 3, 1912), E S MacL Prinsep, 5th L I (Oct 5 1912), R T Sweet, 63rd Palamcottah L I (Dec 2 1912), R E J Thomson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (Nov 4, 1912), R A Graham, 31st Punjabis (Nov 4, 1912), I Campbell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers(Probyn's Horse) (Nov 6 1912), H G Rivett-Carnac, 79th Carnatic Infantry (Nov 4, 1912), E E Watson, 62nd Punjabis Dec 4, 1912), A P Cunningham, 26th Punjabis (Nov 4, 1912), B R Mullay, 10th Gurkha Rifles (Dec 3, 1912), C F L Stevens, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse) (Dec 2, 1912), C G Royston, 18th Kings George's Own Lancers (Dec 3 1912), R H M Durand, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse (Dec 2, 1912), C F Marriott, 10th Gats (Dec 4. 1912), W G Cowley, 88th Carnatic Infantry (Nov 4, 1912.)

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officers of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Superny, List :—

Col H T King (Feb. 20) ; Col. H J J Mindleton (March 31)

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments.

Indian Army.

Col. W A Thompson (March 13) ; Col A L Phillipe (March 24) ; Lieut. Col J W Parker (Feb. 11), Lieut Col A G Burn (March 10) ; Lieut.-Col R W Falcon (March 10 ; Major O A Smith (April 19), Major A C. Gabbett (March 22), Major W Keyworth (March 27).

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut Col J M Cadell (March 5) ; Lieut Col C H Meyer (March 15), Major T E Watson (March 15).

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Capt G Hynes (Jan. 11),

Indian Army Department.

Commissary and Honorary Capt W Reeve (Feb. 26) ; Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt. H C Atkinson (Feb. 1.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Capt J E C Livingstone-Learmonth to be Major (March 8) ; Superny Capt V M Fergusson is restored to the establishment (March 14) ; Lieut P Turnbull to the Capt. (Jan 27) ; Lieut S N Custance is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (March 26) ; Capt E R G Wilmer to be an Adj, vice V M Fergusson (Maach 14).

R G A—Lieut-Col J M Burt, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List (March 31) ; Major H E March to be Lieut-Col (March 31) ; Lieut P M Littledale resigns his commission (April 5).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut J D P Astley-Corbet to be Capt (March 8).

Infantry.

R Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt T E Bussel retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provision of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (April 5).

Leicestershire Regt—Sec Lieut A Weyman to be Lieut (March 8).

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt)—Sec Lieut G Bush resigns his commission (April 5).

Army Ordnance Department.

Col (Honorary Major-Gen) C G Jeans retires on retired pay on completion of five years as Principal Ordnance Officer (April 1)

Col W Lambert Ordnance Officer 1st class is seconded on appointment as Chief Inspector of Equipment and Stores vice Col G J Butcher C B, C M G (April 1).

Memoranda.

Col P E Dixon retires on an Indian pension (Feb 27).

Col W Adye C B Half-pay List retired on retired pay (April 5).

Brevet Col R S Curtis C M G, D S O, from R E, to be Col (April 1).

Col L T C Twyford Half-pay List retires on retired pay (April 6).

Col A H P Turner on completing the tenure of his appointment as Vice-President fo the Ordnance Board is placed on the Half-pay List (April 1).

Brevet Col R U H Buckland aide-de-camp to the King from R E, to be Col (April 1).

Lieut-Col J M Burt, to be Col (Dec 6, 1911).

Admiralty, 7th April.

Staff Paymaster Leonard Edward Tier has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 6th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Ernest Granville Diggle, R. D., to be Commander. Dated 7th April.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Matson Fall has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1912. The following Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—George Davies Williams. Dated 16th January. Arthur Wellesley Bigsworth. Dated 19th January, Arthur Lewis Owens. Dated 26th February. Assistant Engineer Liston Clark Newell to be Engineer. Dated 15th January.

Engineer Liston Clark Newell to be Senior Engineer. Dated 3rd April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the under-mentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired Lieut. Sutton Conrad Patterson. Dated 27th March, and William Francis Cossey, dated 3rd April.

Admiralty, 8th April.

The undermentioned Acting Surgeons have been confirmed in the rank of Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet :—Albert Edward Malone M B, B A Hamlet Mark Whelan, Robert Francis Preston Cory, B A, Henry St. Clair Colson. George Albert Finegan, John Timothy Donal Sullivan Higgins, M B., B A Jackson Graham Boal, M B Frederick St. Barbe Wickham, and Sidney Punch, dated 4th October, Gunner William Andrew Hooper has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 6th April. The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March.

Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve.—Herbert Coates Mayo and Edward Douglas Wyndham Lawford.

Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve,—Alfred Gustavus Foote. Dated 1st April.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Meldon Dillon to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th April.

Admiralty, 9th April.

Boatswain George Crabb has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st April.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—Sub-Lieutenant Charles Coventry Anderson to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th April.

Admiralty, 10th April.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Keble Courtis, dated 1st April, Arthur Hart, dated 5th April.

Admiralty, 11th April.

Boatswain George Francis Vosper has, this day, been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 11th April.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Carlos J. Hickie, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be a Brigade Major, vice Captain C C. Blackburn, retired pay. Dated 1st April, 1913.

Captain John B. Jenkinson, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, to be Brigade Major, vice Captain W D. Wright, V C., The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Dated 2nd April.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Captain Henry R. Brancker, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnery (First Class), vice Captain H A. Lewis, and to be seconded. Dated 28th March.

Army Signal School, Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Fowler, D S O., Royal Engineers, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, to be Commandant, vice Colonel R S. Curtis, C M G., D S O, dated 1st April.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Thomas A D Thompson is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health. Dated 10th April.

Second Lieutenant Edward W H. Sprot to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th April.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Arthur C Watson is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 27th March.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, The undernamed to be Flying Officers, and to be seconded. Dated 7th March.

Captain Robert Pigot, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own.)

Lieutenant Philip B Joubert de la Ferte, Royal Artillery.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Charles M H Massey retires on retired pay. Dated 12th April.

Infantry.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Sydney H Williamson retires on retired pay. Dated 12th April.

Serjeant-Major Herbert Naylor, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 12th April. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant Arthur N. Acland to be Adjutant, vice A H Griffiths. Dated 11th April.

The Welsh Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Alfred Gain retires on retired pay. Dated 12th April.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Captain Bede Johnstone is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 26th March.

The Royal Irish Rifle, Second Lieutenant George S Clements is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th January.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Major Samuel C. Long, from the half pay list, is restored supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below H. D. Ross, dated 2nd April.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Willian E. Walker is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 26th March.

Lieutenant Harry W. Langworthy retires on retired pay. Dated 12th April.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain John H. Spencer, M. B., resigns his commission, dated 12th April,

Army Schools.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Army School and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st April—James B. Hughes. and Edward C. Whittle.

Memoranda.

Colonel John E. W. Headlam, D S O, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as Director of Staff Duties and Military Training in India, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 3rd April.

Captain Harry S. Toppin, The Northumberland Fusiliers is granted the temporary rank of Major, while employed as Chief of the Peru-Bolivia Boundary Commission. Dated 13th March.

The undernamed Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 1st February. Subadar Major Dalman Ale, and Sardar Bahadur, I O M, late 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

General Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Francis Edward Thomas Willett, late Lieutenant, 2nd Hampshire Volunteer Artillery, to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th April.

Infantry.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 12th April. Walter de Winton Herbert Bradley, late Cadet, Cambridge University Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

## FARMERS RUINED BY CONSCRIPTION.

### RESULTS OF SEARCHING INQUIRY IN GERMANY.

Dr. Hein, one of the Bavarian Centre Party leaders, publishes the results of a careful inquiry into the effect of military service on small peasant farmers owning their own ground and tilling it with the aid of members of the family. He begins with a letter from a farmer who has sent eight sons to the army, and has been obliged to mortgage his property and virtually ruin himself, not only owing to the absence of his sons' help, but also owing to the necessity of sending them money and produce whilst with the colours.

The result of inquiries among 1,800 peasant families of this kind (families 1,100 of whom had four sons in the army, 500 five sons, 140 six, and 8 eight and nine) show that each son, during his two years' infantry service, received in money, clothes, and produce assistance to the the value of £16. Apart from this expence the farmer was almost always obliged to obtain hired labour during the absence of his son, which trebled the expense of the son's service.

"From these replies," says Dr. Heim, "it is absolutely clear that families with several healthy sons come nearer ruin with each son called to the colours. Amongst families with four or more military sons there are many which, despite the greatest prudence and economy, have been completely ruined."

One family that had sent nine sons to military service lived from the produce of property of less than five acres. (The average for agricultural Bavaria altogether is one person to four acres ; in Baden the average is one to two and a half acres.

The actual cost to the farmer of hiring labours to replace the son can be seen from the fact that in Bavaria the average yearly wage of the form labourer is £26. Ninety five per cent of all Bavarian land is farmed by the proprietors. The new Bill will take roughly 40,000 full workers from the land annually, and cost the farmers an extra million sterling.

## FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Jable Perfect. |
| **Australia.** | **China.** | **Africa.** |
| Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Schouschter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-13).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassano has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvitch, Gnailane, Gostiva, Ko esouka, Krativa, Kitchesko, Vises (Kesorpulu), Bpuchitrom, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoa, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo Route to China restored (22-4-13).

Turkish route restored. (23-4-13).

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, April 14.

There is some probability that when the Duke of Connaught returns to Canada towards the end of May he will be accompanied by his only son, Prince Arthur. Of the report that his Royal Highness will succeed his father as Governor-General of the Dominion, there is, however, no official confirmation though it is believed that the appointment would be in accordance with the King's wishes. The fact that his Royal Highness remains a bachelor is, of course, a serious difficulty.

The Army manœuvres this year are to be conducted upon something of a new plan. Instead of two armies of approximately equal force, opposing each other practically the whole of the troops taking part will be concentrated into one huge force, to which will be opposed a "askeleton" force. The question of who shall have the command of the larger army is now receiving official consideration.

Lord Llandaff belonged to a family notable for its talents. His grandfather, John Matthews, was a witty conversationalist, and the author of vast stores of amusting, though ephemeral, light verse. "The Diary of an Invalid," the role contribution made by the elder Henry Matthews to literature took the reading world by storm on its publication in 1820, and still deserves to be read for its vivid pictures of life in Italy and France a century back. His uncle, Charles Skinner Matthews, who was drowned in the Cam at the age of twenty-seven, bade fair to be the most famous of his race. "Some curse hangs over me and mine," wrote Byron, on hearing the news. "My mother lies a corpse in this house; one of my best friends is drowned in a ditch. What can I say, or think, or do?" Nine years later Byron wrote to Murray: "Charles Skinner Matthews was a very extraordinary man, and would have been a great one. No one ever succeeded in a more surpassing degree than he did as far as he went. He was indolent, too; but whenever he stripped he overthrew all antagonists."

This month will be notable in the history of British Roman Catholicism, for a large pilgrimage, headed by Cardinal Bourne, is to be undertaken to the Holy Land shortly. The pilgrims on their return are to be given an opportunity of landing at Malta, where the international Eucharistic Congress is to take place at the beginning of May. This will be the third time in the twenty-three years of the existence of the Congress that it has been held within the bounds of the British Empire.

The famous ferry at Twickenham, which has been figuring in an action in the Law Courts, is, despite the Romance which attaches to its name, not the most historic of the many crossings on the Thames. Perhaps the most historically interesting was the old horse ferry at Westminster, which did not finally disappear until the construction of Lamberth Bridge in 1862. This was the only ferry of the kind that was permitted on the river. A man and horse was charged 2s., a horse and chaise 1s, a carriage and two horses 1s. 6d., with four horses 2s., and with six horses 2s. 6d., while a laden cart was charged 2s. 6d., and a waggon 2s, As recently as Horseferry and Vauxhall Regatta was halded on this part of the river,

Radley, which gets a young Cambridge don and a Selwyn for the new Warden is one of the many public schools that owe their existence, to the revival of the Anglican Church during the last century. It was founded by Dr. Sewell, a High Church don of Exeter College, Oxford, who acquired Radley Hall from the Bowyer family. Sewell's financial incapacity brought about pecuniary troubles, from which he was rescued by the late Lord Addington, but his school prospered, and, being more favourably situated for boating than any other foundation except Eton, soon became prominent in the rowing world,

The action of the Mayor of Troyes in forbidding the playing of the "Marseillaise" at some civic festivities is a reminder that the famous song has just been revised by a Special Commission, the civil and military versions being so absolutely different that it had become necessary to decide which was the correct version. The Commission, which finished its labours a few months ago, has now issued what is henceforth to be considered the official and authentic Marseillaise, and if the Suffragettes wish to sing their war-song as Rouget de Lisle wrote it they should obtain a copy of the version which rigidly pruned of the melodic growths of the 19th century has just received the imprimatur of the French Government.

Our own National Anthem was similarly revised some sixty years ago. In 1854, on Queen Victoria's birthday every British band in the Crimea simultaneously played "God Save the Queen" before the Allied troops at Varna. And such horrible cacophony resulted that the Duke of Cambridge took over Kneller Hall and established there the Milttary School of Musicat the same time issuing instructions as to the performance of the National Anthem which later on led to the promulgation of the official version which is always played in B flat at a speed which occupies just thirty seconds for one verse.

Scotland is only beginning to realise that there are only three lives between the protestant Dukedom of Argyll and a Roman Catholic one. The London correspondent of the "Glasgow News" points out that the present Duke, who is sixty-seven years of age, has his heir-presumptive Mr. Niall Diarmid Campbell, Lord Archibald's son, who is forty-one years of age, and unmarried. For Mr. Niall Campbell's heir-presumptive we must go back to the family of the late Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the late Duke of Argyll. Lord Walter's son, Mr. Walter Douglas Campbell, is, as the situation stands at present, the next heir to the dukedom after his cousin, Mr. Niall Campbell He married a lady of the Roman Catholic faith, and his children have been educated in that faith. His son is thus in fair running for the dukedom unless the present heir-presumptive marries and has a family. A. Roman Catholic Duke of Argyll would be somewhat of a revolution in Scotland.

Count and Countess Lovatelli, the Italian Naval Attache and his wife, are now at their South Kensington residence, and will be there for the season. The Count is a distinguished officer, who has earned the commendation of the King of Italy. The Countess is recognised as one of the prettiest and most charming of the ladies of the Foreign Diplomatic body. Their house is not far from the site of old Coleherne, famous as the scene of "Tattersail's" entertainments.


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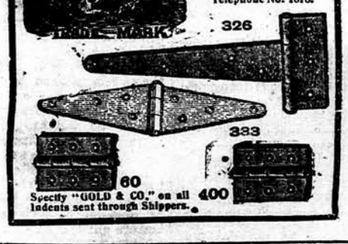

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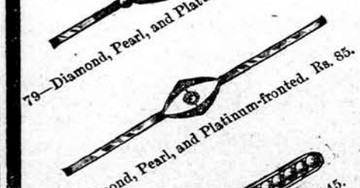

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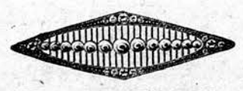

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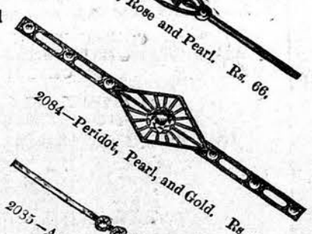

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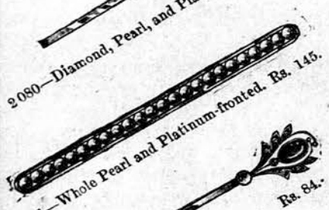

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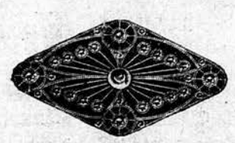

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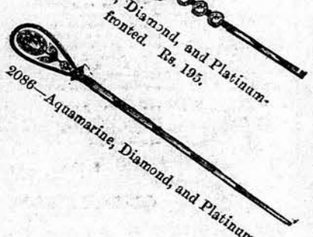

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